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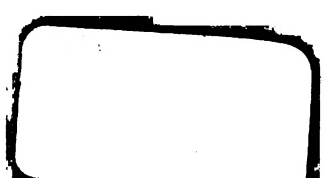
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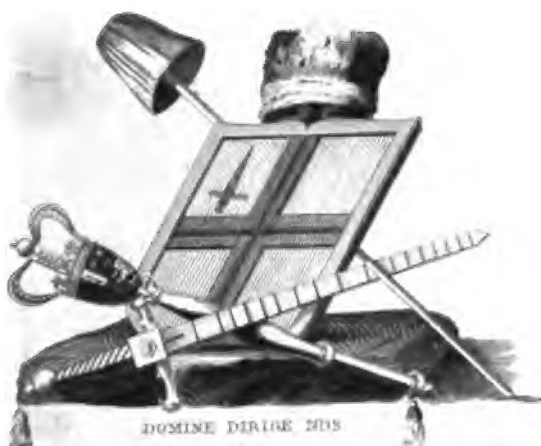




SOME ACCOUNT  
OF  
London

FIFTH EDITION.

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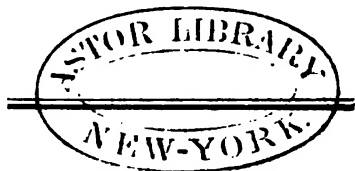
1813.



**SOME ACCOUNT**  
**OF**  
**L O N D O N:**

**BY**  
**THOMAS PENNANT, ESQ.**

**THE FIFTH EDITION,**  
**WITH CONSIDERABLE ADDITIONS.**



**LONDON:**

**PRINTED FOR J. FAULDER; F. C. AND J. RIVINGTON; WILKIE  
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**1813.**

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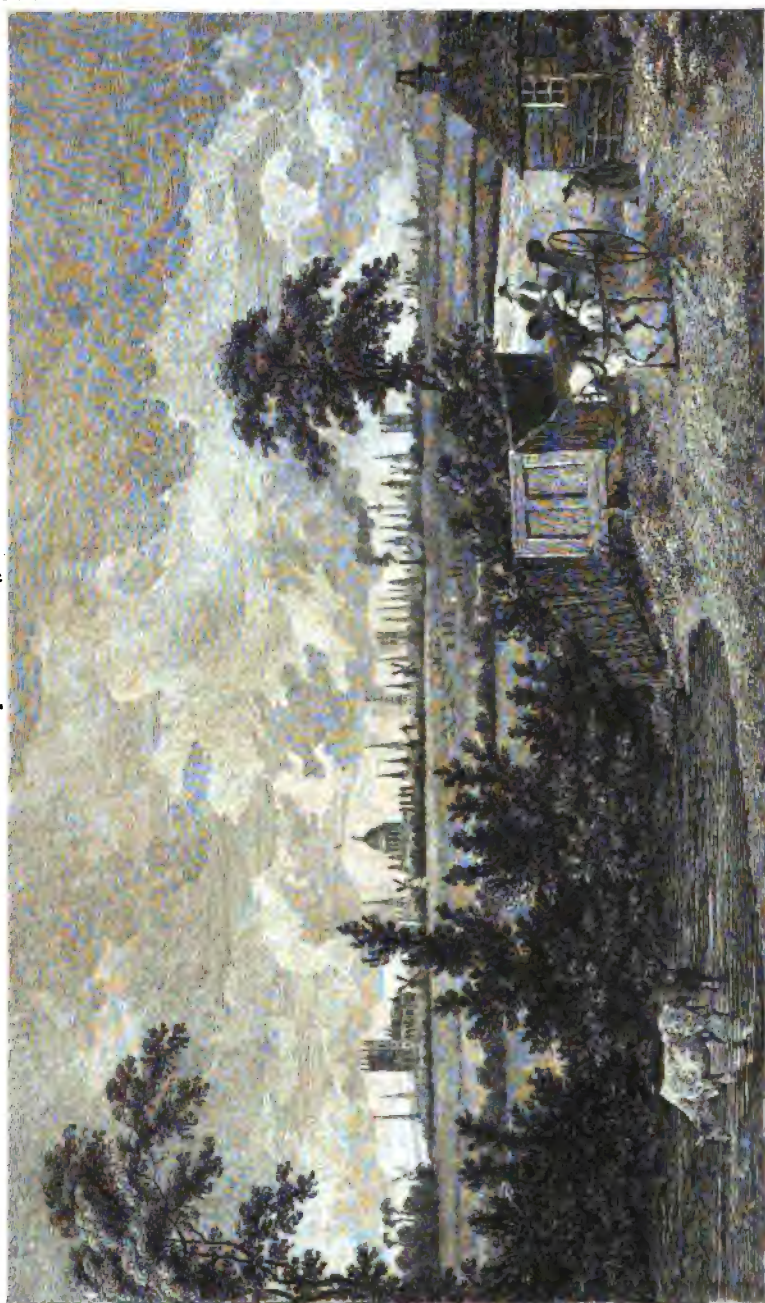
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*My dear Mr. [illegible]*  
*[illegible]*





Landmann 11.











SOME ACCOUNT  
OF  
L O N D O N.

---

AT the period when a portion of the original inhabitants of this island felt an impulse towards civilization; and were inclined to withdraw from their native dens in the depth of woods, in order to form society; they cleared a spot in the midst of their forests, and placed towns, similar to those which the discoverers of the new world found occupied by the savages of *America*;\* and similar, though probably inferior, to those of the more polished race of *Negroes*.† The *Britons* soon found the danger of living in families separated and undefended. They sought for security in places surrounded with woods or morasses, and added to the natural strength by forming ramparts and sinking

ESTABLISH-  
MENT OF A  
BRITISH  
TOWN.

\* *De Brie's Virginia*, tab. xix. xx.

† *Moore's Travels into Africa*, 26.

## MANNERS OF THE BRITONS.

fosses.\* But they preferred spots fortified by nature; and made artificial works only where nature shewed herself deficient. Within such precincts they formed their towns: their buildings were most mean and simple, covered with reeds or sticks like *American* wigwams, or like modern hovels of the peasants of *Lochaber*, or the cabins of the *Irish* commonalty, to this moment as rude as those of the *British* aborigines. To these precincts the *Britons* resorted with their cattle, their wives and children,† which they left thus protected, while they sallied out to war, or to the employments of the chase: for their cloathing was the skins of beasts, and their food the flesh, with the addition of milk, and farinaceous diet. The *Britons* soon became acquainted with one great use of the cow, notwithstanding they remained ignorant of the art of making cheese till the arrival of the *Romans*. Agriculture was soon introduced among those who earliest formed towns or communities: possibly by strangers who visited them from the continent. They cleared the land in the neighborhood of their dwellings, they sowed corn, they reaped and deposited it in granaries under-ground, as the

\* Oppidum, autem *Britanni* vocant quum sylvas impeditas vallo atque fossa munierunt. *Cæsar de Bel. Gal.* lib. v.—Locum egregiè et naturâ et opere munitum. *Ibid.* *Strabo*, lib. iv. p. 306.

† Conjuges et liberos in loca tuta transferrent. *Tacitus in Vit. Agric.* c. 27.

*Sicilians* practise to this very day; but the latter leave it in the grain, our predecessors lodged it in the ear, out of which they picked the grains as they wanted them, and, ignorant of mills, at first bruised, and then made them into a coarse bread.\* The same nation who taught them the art of agriculture, first introduced a change of dress. From the *Gauls* of the continent, they received the first cloth; the dress called the *Bracha*, a coarse woollen manufacture. But probably it was long before they learned the use of the loom, or became their own manufacturers. This intercourse layed the foundation of commerce, which in early times extended no farther than to our maritime places. They first received the rudiments of civilization, while the more remote remained, in proportion to their distance, more and more savage, or in a state of nature. In the same degree as the neighboring *Gauls* became acquainted with the arts, they communicated them to the nearest *British* colonists; who, derived from the same stock, and retaining the same language and manners, were more capable and willing to receive any instructions offered by a congenerous people. For this reason *Cantium*, the modern *Kent*, and probably the country for some way up the *Thames*, was, as *Cæsar* informs us, the most civilized of any part

\* *Diodorus Siculus*, lib. v. c. 11.

## LONDON STONE.

of *Britain*; the inhabitants differing very little in their manner of life from the *Gauls*. It was from the merchants who frequented our ports, that he received the first intelligence of the nature of our country, which induced him to undertake its invasion, and which in after-times layed the foundation of its conquest by the *Romans*.

LONDON. THERE is not the least reason to doubt but that *London* existed at that period, and was a place of much resort. It stood in such a situation as the *Britons* would select, according to the rule they established. An immense forest originally extended to the river-side, and even as late as the reign of *Henry II.* covered the northern neighborhood of the city, and was filled with various species of beasts of chase.\* It was defended naturally by fosses; one formed by the creek which ran along *Fleet-ditch*; the other, afterwards known by that of *Walbrook*. The south side was guarded by the *Thames*. The north they might think sufficiently protected by the adjacent forest.

LONDON  
STONE.

NEAR *St. Swithin's* church is a remnant of antiquity, which some have supposed to have been *British*; a stone, which might have formed a part of a *Druidical* circle, or some other object of the antient religion. Others have conjectured it to have been a military stone, and to have served

\* *Fitzstephen's Descr. London, 26.*



as a standard from which they began to compute their miles, as it is placed near the center of the *Roman* precincts. This seems very reasonable, as the distances from the neighboring places coincide very exactly. At all times it has been preserved with great care, placed deep in the ground, and strongly fastened with bars of iron. It seems preserved like the *Palladium* of the city. It is at present cased like a relique, within free-stone, with a hole left in the middle, which discovers the original. Certainly superstitious respect has been payed to it; for when the notorious rebel *Jack Cade* passed by it, after he had forced his way into the city, he struck his sword on *London stone*, saying, "Now is *Mortimer* lord of "this citie;"\* as if that had been a customary ceremony of taking possession.

THERE is every reason to suppose that the *Romans* possessed themselves of *London* in the reign of *Claudius*; under whom *Aulus Plautius* took *Camulodunum*, the present *Colchester*, and planted there a colony, consisting of veterans of the fourteenth legion, about a hundred and five years after the first invasion of our island by *Cæsar*. This was the first footing the *Romans* had in *Britain*. It seems certain that *London* and *Verulam* were taken possession of about the same

• WHEN  
FOUNDED.

• *Holinshed*, 634.

X

ONLY A PRÆ-  
FECTURA.

time; but the latter claims the honor of being of a far earlier date, more opulent, populous, and a royal seat before the conquest of *Britain*. *Camulodunum* was made a *Colonia*, or a place governed entirely by *Roman* laws and customs; *Verulamium*, a *Municipium*, in which the natives were honored with the privileges of *Roman* citizens, and enjoyed their own laws and constitutions; and *Londonium*, only a *Præfectura*; the inhabitants, a mixture of *Romans* and *Britons*, being suffered to enjoy no more than the name of citizens of *Rome*, were governed by *Præfects* sent annually from thence, without having either their own laws or magistrates. It was even then of such concourse, and such vast trade, that the wise conquerors did not think fit to trust the inhabitants with the same privileges as other places, of which they had less reason to be jealous.

THERE is no mention of this important place, till the reign of *Nero*; when *Tacitus* speaks of it as not having been distinguished as a colony, but famous for its great concourse of merchants, and its vast commerce: this indicates, at least, that *London* had been at that time of some antiquity as a trading town, and founded long before the reign of that emperor. The exports from hence were cattle, hides, and corn; dogs made a small article; and, let me add, that slaves were a considerable object. Our internal parts were on a

level with the *African* slave coasts; and wars among the petty monarchs were promoted for the sake of a traffic now\* so strongly controverted.†

The earliest imports were salt, earthen ware, and works in brass, polished bits of bones emulating ivory, horse-collars, toys of amber, and glasses, and other articles of the same material.‡ We need not insist on the commerce of this period, for there was a great trade carried on with the *Gauls* in the days of *Cæsar*; that celebrated invader assigning, as his reason for attempting this island, the vast supplies which it furnished to his *Gaulish* enemies, § and which interrupted his conquests on the continent.

IMPORTS.

A

THE first mention of *London* was occasioned by a calamity, in the year 61, in the reign of *Nero*, which nearly occasioned the extinction of the *Roman* power in *Britain*. The heroine *Boadicea*, indignant at the personal insult offered to her and her family, and the cruelties of the conquerors to the unhappy *Britons*, made a sudden revolt, and destroyed *Camulodunum*, after putting all the colonists to the sword. *Tacitus* gives us the prediction of the ruin of that city, with all the majesty of historical superstition. “*Nulla pa-*

WHEN FIRST MENTIONED.

\* And since the first publication of this work so happily abolished. ED.

† *Strabo*, lib. iv. p. 265.

‡ *Ib.* lib. iv. p. 307.

§ *Bell. Gall.* lib. iv.

“ *lām causa delapsū Camaloduni simulacrū*  
 “ *victoriæ, ac retro conversū, quasi cederet hosti-*  
 “ *bus. Et fæminæ in furore turbatæ, adesse*  
 “ *exitium canebant. Externosque fremitus in*  
 “ *curiâ eorum auditos, consonuisse ululatibus theā-*  
 “ *trum, visamque speciem in æstuario, notam esse*  
 “ *subversa coloniæ. Jam oceanum cruento as-*  
 “ *pectu: dilabente æstu, humanorum corporum*  
 “ *effigies relictas, ut BRITANNI ad spem ita vete-*  
 “ *rani ad metum trahebant.*”\*

DESTROYED  
BY THE  
BRITONS.

THE Roman general *Paulinus Suetonius*, on this news, suddenly marched across the kingdom, from his conquests in *North Wales*, to *London*; which, finding himself unequal to defend with his small army, he evacuated to the fury of the enemy, after reinforcing his troops with all the natives who were fit to serve. Neither the tears or prayers of the inhabitants could prevail on him to give them his protection. The enraged *Boadicea* destroyed all who continued behind. *Verulamium* met with the same fate. In all the three places seventy thousand *Romans* and *British* allies perished.†

ENLARGED  
BY THE  
ROMANS.

WHEN the *Romans* became masters of *London*, they enlarged the precincts, and altered their form. It extended in length from *Ludgate-hill* to a spot a little beyond the *Tower*. The breadth

\* *Tac. Annales*, lib. xiv. c. 32.

† *Ib.* lib. xiv. c. 33.

was not half equal to the length, and at each end it became considerably narrower. Mr. *Maitland* suspects that the walls were not built till a very late period of the empire, and that it was an open town; because the city happened to be surprized, in the days of *Dioclesian* and *Maximilian*, by a party of banditti, who were cut off by a band of Roman soldiers, who fortunately had, at the very time they were engaged in the plunder, come up the river in a fog. The time in which the wall was built is very uncertain. Some ascribe the work to *Constantine* the Great. *Maitland*, to *Theodosius*, governor of *Britain* in 369; of whom we know no more, than that, after he had cleared the country of the barbarians, he redressed grievances, strengthened the garrisons, and repaired the cities and forts \* which had been damaged. If *London* was among those, it certainly implies a prior fortification. Possibly their founder might have been *Constantine*, as numbers of coins of his mother *Helena* have been discovered under them, placed there by him in compliment to her. This conjecture we may strengthen by saying, that in honor of this empress, the city received from her the title of *Augusta*; which for some time superseded the antient one of *Londinium*. Long before this period, it was fully *romanized*, and the

LONG AN  
OPEN TOWN.WHEN  
WALLED.

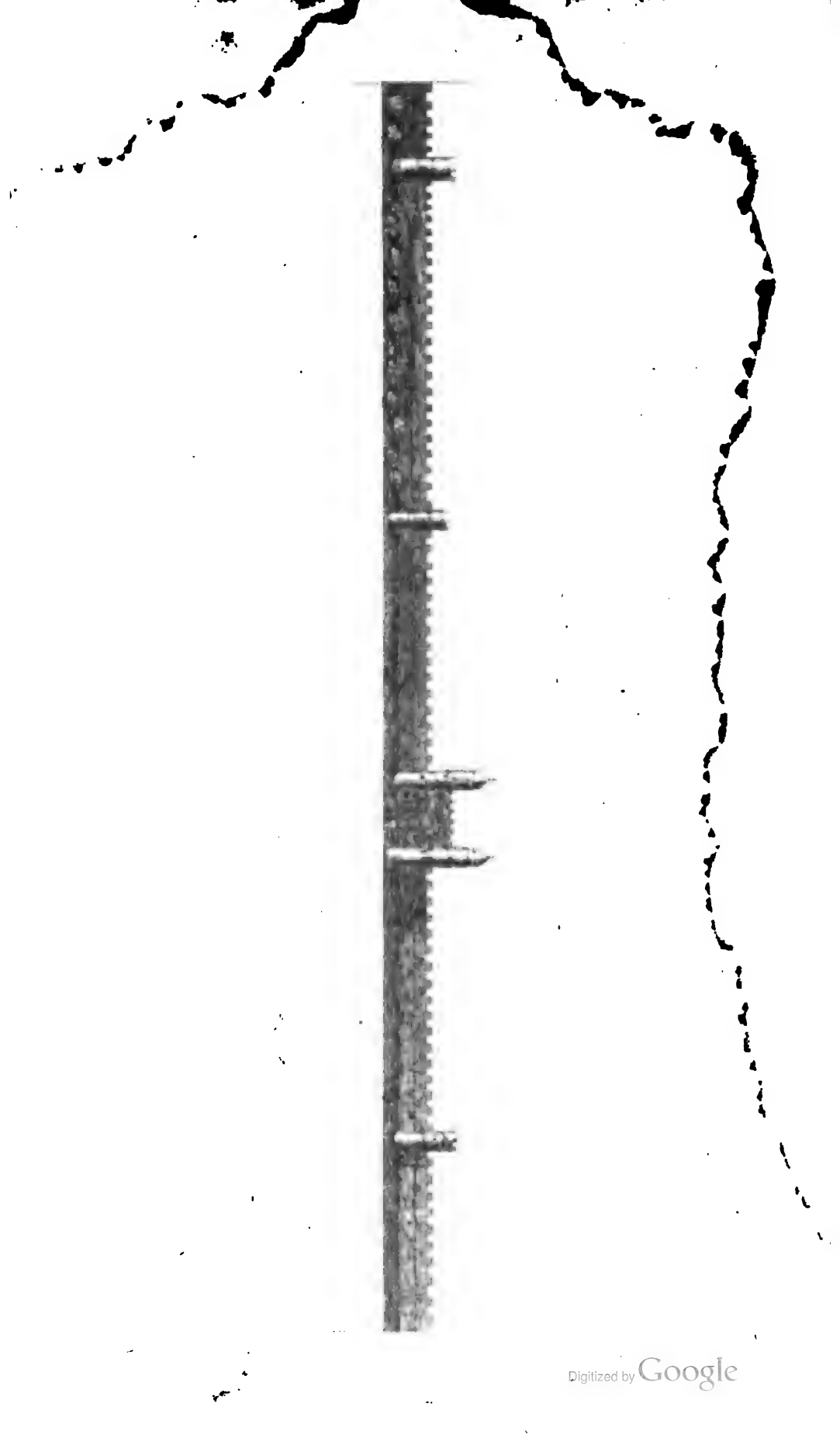
\* *Ammianus Marcellinus*, lib. xxviii. c. 3.

customs, manners, buildings, and arts of the conqueror were adopted. The commerce of the empire flowed in regularly; came in a direct channel from the several parts then known, not as in the earlier days (when described by *Strabo*) by the intervention of other nations; for till the settlement of the *Roman* conquest, nothing could come immediately from *Italy*.

EXTENT AND  
FORM.

THE antient course of the walls was as follows : —It began with a fort near the present site of the *Tower*, was continued along the *Minories*, and the back of *Houndsditch*, across *Bishopsgate-street*, in a strait line by *London-wall* to *Cripplegate*; then returned southward by *Crowder's Well Alley*, (where several remnants of lofty towers were lately to be seen) to *Aldersgate*; thence along the back of *Bull-and-Mouth-street* to *Newgate*, and again along the back of the houses in the *Old Bailey* to *Ludgate*; soon after which it probably finished with another fort, where the house, late the King's Printing House, in *Black Friars*, now stands: from hence another wall ran near the river-side, along *Thames-street*, quite to the fort on the eastern extremity. In another place I shall have occasion to mention that the river at present is moved considerably more to the south, than it was in the times in question.

THAT the *Romans* had a fort on the spot at







## ROMAN COINS.

11

present occupied by the *Tower*, is now past doubt, since the discovery of a silver ingot, and three golden coins; one of the emperor *Honorius*, the others of *Arcadius*. These were found in 1777, in digging for the foundation of a new office for the Board of Ordnance, through the foundation of certain antient buildings, beneath which they were met with on the natural ground. The ingot was in form of a double wedge, four inches long, and two and three quarters broad in the broadest part, and three-eighths of an inch thick in the middle; it appears to have been cast first, and then beaten into form by a hammer; its weight is ten ounces eight grains of the troy pound. In the middle is struck, in *Roman* letters,



This is supposed to have come from the royal mint, then at *Constantinople*, and intended to ascertain the purity of the silver coin, that might have been sent over with it, *Honorius* reigning over the empire of the west, as *Arcadius* did over that of the east. This was at the expiration of the *Roman* power in *Britain*. The coins were supposed to have been part of the money sent to pay the last legion which was ever sent to the assistance of the *Britons*. The *Tower* was the

treasury in which the public money was deposited. The coins are in fine preservation. On the reverse is an armed man treading on a captive, with the legend VICTORIA AVGGG, and at the bottom CONOB. The first alludes to the success of the legion against the *Picts* and *Scots*. CONOB. may intend *Constantinopoli obsignata*.\*

**TOWERS.** THE walls were three miles a hundred and sixty-five feet in circumference, guarded at proper distances, on the land side, with fifteen lofty towers; some of them were remaining within these few years, and possibly may be so still. *Maitland* mentions one, twenty-six feet high, near *Gravel-lane*, on the west side of *Houndsditch*; another, about eighty paces south-east towards *Aldgate*; and the bases of another, supporting a modern house, at the lower end of the street called the *Vineyard*, south of *Aldgate*. But since his publication, they have been demolished, so that there is not a trace of them left. The walls, when perfect, are supposed to have been twenty-two feet high, the towers forty. These, with the remnants of the wall, proved the structure to be *Roman*, by the tiles and disposition of the masonry. *London-wall*, near *Moorfields*, is now the most entire part left of that antient precinct.

**A SPECULA.** I MUST not omit the *Barbican*, the *Specula* or

\* See the learned Dean *Milles's* essay on these subjects in the *Archæologia*, v. p. 291. tab. xxv.





*Watch-tower* belonging to every fortified place. This stood a little without the walls, to the north-west of *Cripplegate*.

THE gates, which received the great military THE GATES. roads, were four. The *Prætorian way*, the *Saxon Watling-street*, passed under one, on the site of the late *Newgate*; vestiges having been discovered of the road in digging above *Holborn-bridge*: it turned down to *Dow-gate*, or more properly *Dwr-gate* or *Water-gate*, where there was a *Trajectus* or *Ferry*, to join it to the *Watling-street*, which was continued to *Dover*. The *Ermin-street* passed under *Cripplegate*; and a vicinal way went under *Aldgate*, by *Bethnal Green*, towards *Oldford*, a pass over the river *Lee* to *Duroleiton*, the modern *Leyton*, in *Essex*.

IN most parts of antient *London*, Roman anti- ANTIQUITIES. quities have been found, whenever it has been thought necessary to dig to any considerable depth. Beneath the old *Saint Mary le Bow* were found the walls, windows, and pavement of a *Roman Temple*; and not far from it, eighteen feet deep in adventitious soil, was the *Roman causeway*. The great elevation of the present ground above its former state, will be taken notice of in another place.

IN digging the foundation for rebuilding *St. Paul's*, was found a vast cœmety: first lay the *Saxons*, in graves lined with masses of chalk, or in

## CÆMETERIES.

coffins of hollowed stones ; beneath them had been the bodies of the *Britons*, placed in rows. Abundance of ivory and boxen pins, about six inches long, marked where the latter had been deposited. These are supposed to have fastened the shrouds in which the bodies were wrapped.\* These perishing, left the pins entire. In the same row, but deeper, were *Roman* urns intermixed, lamps, lacrymatories ; fragments of sacrificial vessels were also discovered, in digging towards the north-east corner ; and in 1675, not far from the east corner, at a considerable depth, beneath some flinty pavement, were found numbers of vessels of earthen ware, and of glass, of most exquisite colors and beauty, some inscribed with the names of deities, heroes, or men of rank. Others ornamented with a variety of figures in *bas relief*, of animals and of rose-trees. *Tesserulae* of jasper, porphyry, or marble, such as form the pavement we so often see, were also discovered. Also glass beads and rings, large pins of ivory and bone, tusks of boars, and horns of deer sawn through. Also coins of different emperors, among them some of *Constantine* ; which at once destroys the conjecture of Mr. *Maitland*, who supposes that this collection was flung together at the sacking of *London* by our injured *Boadicea*.

\* *Parentalia*, p. 266.

IN 1711, another cœmetery was discovered, in *Camomile-street*, adjoining to *Bishopsgate*. It lay beneath a handsome tessellated pavement, and contained numbers of urns filled with ashes and cinders of burnt bones; with them were beads, rings, a lacrymatory, a *fibula*, and a coin of *Antoninus*.

IN *Spittlefields* was another *Roman* burying-IN SPITTLE-FIELDS. place, of which many curious particulars are mentioned by old *Stow*, in p. 323 of his *Survey of London*: and *Camden* gives a brief account of another, discovered in *Goodman's fields*. Among the antiquities found in *Spittlefields*, was a great ossuary made of glass, encompassed with five parallel circles, and containing a gallon and a half: it had a handle, a very short neck, and wide mouth of a whiter metal. This was presented to Sir *Christopher Wren*, who lodged it in the *Museum* of the Royal Society.\* I point out these as means of discovering the antient *Roman* precincts of the city. The cœmeteries must have been without the walls: it being a wise and express law of the XII Tables, *that no one should be buried within the walls*. I cannot think that the urns found near *St. Paul's* were funereal; if they were so, the *Roman* walls must have been much farther to the east than they are generally sup-

\* *Parentalia*, p. 267. *Grew's Museum*, 380.



posed to have been placed ; which by no means appears to have been the fact.

I WILL only mention one other antiquity found here : very few indeed have been preserved, out of the multitude which must have been discovered in a place of such importance, and the capital of the *Roman* empire in *Britain*. That which I shall speak of is a sepulchral monument, in memory of *Vivius Marcianus*, (a *Roman* soldier of the second legion, quartered here,) erected by his wife *Januaria Matrina*. It represents him as a *British* soldier, probably of the *Cohors Britonum*, dressed and armed after the manner of the country, with long hair, a short lower garment fastened round the waist by a girdle and *fibula*, a long *Sagum* or plaid flung over his breast and one arm, ready to be cast off in time of action, naked legs, and in his right hand a sword of vast length, like the *claymore* of the later *Highlanders* ; the point is represented resting on the ground : in his left hand is a short instrument, with the end seemingly broken off. This sculpture was found in digging among the ruins, after the fire in 1666, in the *vallum* of the *Prætorian* camp near *Ludgate*. The soldiers were always buried in the *Vallum* ; the citizens in the *Pomærium*,\* without the gates. It is very

\* *Parentalia*, p. 266.—The *Pomærium* was a space on the outside of fortified towns, on which all buildings were prohibited.

differently and faultily represented by Mr. *Gale*. The hair in his figure is short, the sword also short, and held with the left hand across his body, the instrument is placed in the left hand, and resembles an exact *Baton*: the dress also differs. I give the preference to the figure given by Mr. *Horsely*,\* which he corrected after that given by Dr. *Prideaux*, from the *Arundelian* marbles. But Mr. *Horsely* fairly confesses that the representation is far more elegant than in the mutilated original.

AFTER the *Romans* deserted *Britain*, a new and fierce race succeeded. The warlike *Saxons*, under their leaders *Hengest* and *Horsa*, landed in 448, at *Upwines fleet*, the present *Ebbsflete*, in the isle of *Thanet*. The *Britons* remained masters of *London* at least nine years after that event; for, receiving a defeat in 457, at *Creccanford*, (*Crayford*) they evacuated *Kent*, and fled with great fear to the capital.† By the year 604, it seems to have recovered from the ravages of the invaders. It became the chief town of the kingdom of *Essex*. *Sebert* was the first Christian king; and his maternal uncle *Ethelbert*, king of *Kent*, founded here a church dedicated to *St. Paul*. At this time *Bede* informs us that it was an *emporium*

SAXON  
INVASION.

\* *Gale's Iter Anton.* 68. *Britannia Romana*, 331. tab. 75.

† *Sax. Chron.*

of a vast number of nations, who resorted thither by sea and by land.

IN the reign of that great prince ALFRED, *London*, or, to use the *Saxon* name, *Lundenburg*, was made by him the capital of all *England*. In consequence of a vow he had made, he sent *Sighelm*, bishop of *Sherbourn*, first to *Rome*, and from thence to *India*, with alms to the Christians of the town of *St. Thomas*, now called *Bekkeri*, or *Meliapour* : who returned with various rich gems, some of which were to be seen in the church of *Sherbourn*, in the days of *William* of *Malmesbury*.\* It must not be omitted that he was the first who, from this island, had any commerce with that distant country. Our commerce by sea, even in the next century, was not very extensive, the wise monarch *Athelstan* being obliged, for the encouragement of navigation, to promise patents of gentility to every merchant, who should, on his own bottom, make three voyages to the *Mediterranean*.

NORMAN  
CONQUEST.

THE succeeding ravages of the *Danes* reduced *London*, and its commerce, to a low ebb : yet it seems in some measure to have recovered before the Conquest. We are wonderfully in the dark respecting the state of its government, both

\* *Sax. Chron.* 86. *Will. Malmsh. lib. ii.* 240.

in the *Saxon* period, and at that of the Conquest: in respect to the former, we know no more than that it was governed by a *Portreve* or *Portgrave*, or guardian of the port; and this we learn from the concise charter granted to the city by *William* the Conqueror, in which he salutes *William* the bishop, and *Godfrey* the *Portreve*, and all the burgesses. “ *William* kyng gret *William* Bisceop, and *Gosfregth* Porterefan, and ealle tha Burhwarn binnen Londone, Frencisce and Englisce frendlice. And ic kithe eow thaet ic wille thaet get ben eallra theera laga weorde the git weeran on Eadwerdes daege kynges. And ic wille theet ælc child beo his faeder yrf nume after his faeder daege. And ic nelle ge wolian thaet ænig man eow eanig wrang beode. God eow ge healde.”\* It is probable that the bishop of *London* for the time being, and the *Portgrave*, were united in the government, for in the *Saxon* charters they are mentioned together: in the time of *Edward* the Confessor, *Alfwar* the bishop, and *Wolfgar* my *Portgrave*. *William* bishop, and *Swerman* my *Portgrave*.

*LONDON* certainly could not have been in the very low condition, which some writers represent, at the time of the Conquest. It ventured to sally out on the Conqueror, but without

\* *Strype's Stow.*

success. It fell more by internal faction, than its own weakness; yet there was strength enough left, to make *William* think proper to secure its allegiance, by building that strong fortress the *Tower*. In seventy years from that event, an historian\* then living pretends, that *London* mustered sixty thousand foot, and twenty thousand horse. If this is any thing near the truth, is it possible but that *London* must have been very powerful at the time of the Conquest? for the period between that event and the reign of *Stephen*, was not well calculated for a great increase of population. I rather concur with those who think that the muster must have been of the militia of the neighboring counties, and *London* the place of rendezvous. A writer† of that period, and at the very time resident in the capital, with more appearance of truth, makes the number of inhabitants only forty thousand.

DURING the time of the Conqueror, and till the reign of *Richard I.* the name of the civil governor continued the same. That monarch, to support the madness of the *crusade*, received from the citizens a large sum of money; and in return, permitted them to chuse annually two officers, under the name of bailiffs, or, sheriffs;

NEXT BY  
BAILIFFS.

\* *Fitzstephen*.

† *Peter de Blois*, archdeacon of *London*. See *Fitzstephen*, p. 28, in the note.





*W. H. St. John*

who were to supersede the former. The names of the two first upon record are *Wolgarius*, and *Geffry de Magnum*.

IN the next reign was added the office of CHANGED TO  
A MAYOR. mayor, a title borrowed from the *Norman Maire*, as well as the office. *Henry Fitzakwyn* was the first elected to that trust. He had been before mayor, but only by the nomination of his prince.

IN the reign of *Henry III.* after the citizens had suffered many oppressions, he restored a form of government, and appointed twenty-four citizens to share the power. In his son's reign, we find the city divided into twenty-four wards; the supreme magistrate of which was named *Alderman*, an exceedingly antient *Saxon* title. *Aelder-man*, a ALDERMEN. man advanced in years, and accordingly supposed to be of superior wisdom and gravity. In the time of *Edgar*, the office was among the first in the kingdom. *Aikwyn*, ancestor to the first mayor, was alderman of all *England*; what the duties of his office were, does not appear.

HE must be a *Briareus* in literature, who would dare to attempt a history of our capital, on the great, the liberal, the elegant plan which it merits. I, a puny adventurer, animated with a mind incapable of admitting a vacant hour; restless when unemployed in the rural scenes to which my fortunate lot has destined me, must catch and enjoy the idea of the minute. In the



## JUDICIOUS SITUATION.

pursuit of my plan, I wish to give a slight view of the shores I am about to launch from: the account must be brief and confined; limited to what I shall say of their antient state, to the period bounded by the REVOLUTION; intermixed with the greater events, which have happened in nearer days.

## SITUATION.

THE choice of the situation of this great city was most judicious. It is on a gravelly soil; and on a declivity sloping down to the borders of a magnificent river. The slope is evident in every part of the antient city, and of the vast modern buildings. The antient city was defended in front by the river; on the west side by the deep ravine, since known by the name of *Fleet-ditch*; on the north by morasses; on the east, as I suspect, by another ravine. All the land round *Westminster Abbey* was a flat fen, which continued beyond *Fulham*: but a rise commences opposite to it, and forms a magnificent bend above the curvature of the *Thames*, even to the *Tower*. The *Surry* side was in all probability a great expanse of water, a lake, a *Llyn*, as the *Welsh* call it; which an ingenious countryman of mine,\* not without reason, thinks might have given a name to our capital; *Llyn Din*, or the city on the lake. This most probably was the

\* Mr. William Owen, of *Burmanth*, now resident in *London*.





*Sambeth Palace?*

original name: and that derived from *Llong* a ship, and *Dln* a town, might have been bestowed when the place became a seat of trade, and famous for the concourse of shipping. The expanse of water might have filled the space between the rising grounds at *Deptford*, and those at *Clapham*; and been bounded to the south by the beautiful *Surry Hills*. *Lambeth Marsh*, and the *Bankside*, evidently were recovered from the water. Along *Lambeth* are the names of *Narrow Walls*, or the mounds which served for that purpose; and in *Southwark*, *Bankside* again shews the means of converting the antient lake into useful land: even to this day the tract beyond *Southwark*, and in particular that beyond *Bermondsey-street*, is so very low, and beneath the level of common tides, that the proprietors are obliged to secure it by embankments.

I BEGIN my account by crossing over the *Thames* into *Surry*, which, with *Sussex*, formed the country of the antient *Regni*, being part of this island to which the *Romans* permitted a kingly government, merely to enjoy the insolent boast of having kings as their slaves. The *Saxons* bestowed on this part their own names of *Suthry* or *Suthricea*, from its situation on the southern part of the river. I proceed to my accustomed walk of LAMBETH. In the earlier times it was a manor, possibly a royal

SURREY.

LAMBETH.

one, for the great *Hardiknut* died here in 1042, in the midst of the jollity of a wedding dinner: and here, without any formality, the usurper *Harold* is said to have snatched the crown, and placed it on his own head.

ABOUT the time of *Hardiknut's* death this place was part of the estate of *Goda*, wife to *Walter* earl of *Mantes*, and *Eustace* earl of *Boulogne*; who presented it to the church of *Rochester*, but reserved to herself the patronage of the church. It became, in 1197, the property of the see of *Canterbury*, by an exchange made between *Glanville* bishop of *Rochester*, and the archbishop *Hubert Walter*. *Glanville* reserved out of the exchange a small piece of land, on which he built a house called *Rochester Place*, for the reception of the bishops of *Rochester*, whenever they came to attend parlement. In 1357, *John de Shepey* built *Stangate-stairs*, for the convenience of himself and retinue to cross over into *Westminster*. *Fisher* and *Hilsley* were the last bishops who inhabited this palace; after their deaths it fell into the hands of *Henry VIII.* who exchanged with *Aldrich* bishop of *Carlisle*, for certain houses in the *Strand*. Its name was changed to that of *Carlisle-house*.\* The small houses built on its

\* *Ducarel's Lambeth*, 72.

site still belong to that see. It had been the design of archbishop *Walter*, to erect here a college of secular monks, independent of those of *Canterbury*. It was originally designed, by archbishop *Baldwyn*, to have been built at *Hackington*, or *St. Stephen's*, near that city: but such a jealousy did those holy men conceive at the thought of a rival house so near to their own, that by their interest with the pope the project was layed aside. It was afterwards resumed by *Hubert Walter*, who thought he could give no offence by erecting the college on this distant manor; but the monks obtained a bull from the pope in their favor, and such humiliating terms were prescribed to the archbishop, that thenceforth he entirely desisted from the design.\* The mortifications which the primates met with in the prosecution of it, seem to have first determined them in fixing their residence here. *Walter* and *Langton* successively lived at the manor-house of *Lambeth*. The latter improved it, but the building was afterwards neglected and became ruinous. No pious zeal restored the place, but the madness of priestly pride. *Boniface*, a wrathful and turbulent primate, elected in 1244, took it into his head to become a visitor of the priory of *St. Bartholomew*, to which he had no right. The monks met him

A COLLEGE  
OF SECULAR  
MONKS PRO-  
JECTED HERE.

\* *Ducarel's Lambeth*, 8, 9.

with reverential respect, but assured him the office did not belong to the bishop. The meek prelate rushed on the sub-prior, knocked him down, kicked, beat, and buffeted him, tore the cope off his back, and stamped on it like one possessed, while his attendants payed the same compliments to all the poor monks. The people, enraged at his unpriestly conduct, would have torn him to pieces; when he retired to *Lambeth*, and, by way of expiation, rebuilt it with great magnificence.

LOLLARDS  
TOWER.

THIS palace was very highly improved by the munificent *Henry Chicheley*, who enjoyed the primacy from 1414 to 1443. I lament to find so worthy a man to have been the founder of a building so reproachful to his memory as the *Lollards* tower, at the expence of nearly two hundred and eighty pounds. Neither protestants or catholics should omit visiting this tower, the cruel prison of the unhappy followers of *Wickliffe*. The vast staples and rings, to which they were chained before they were brought to the stake, ought to make protestants bless the hour which freed them from so bloody a period. Catholics may glory, that time has softened their zeal into charity for all sects, and made them blush at these memorials of the misguided zeal of their ancestors.

THIS palace suffered greatly in the civil wars. After those of *York* and *Lancaster*, it was restored

by archbishop *Morton*. He also built the gate way; in the lower room of which are still to be seen the rings to which the overflowings of the *Lollards* tower were chained.

AFTER the civil wars of the last century, when FANATICAL FURY. fanatical was united with political fury, it was found that every building devoted to piety, had suffered more than they had done in all the rage of family contest. The fine works of art, and the sacred memorials of the dead, were, except in a few cases, sacrificed to puritanical barbarism, or to sacrilegious plunder. *Lambeth* fell to the share of the miscreant regicide *Scot*. He turned the chapel into a hall, and levelled, for that purpose, the fine monument of archbishop *Parker*: he pulled down the noble hall, the work of *Chichely*, and sold the materials for his own profit. *Juxon*, on the Restoration, found the palace of his predecessors a heap of ruins. His piety rebuilt a greater part than could have been expected from the short time he enjoyed the primacy. He restored the great hall on the antient model, when the archbishop with his particular friends sat at the high table: the steward with the servants, who were gentry of the better rank, occupied the table on the right hand side; the almoner, the clergy, and others, that on the left. None but nobility or privy counsellors were admitted to the table of the archbishop. The bishops themselves

GREAT HALL.



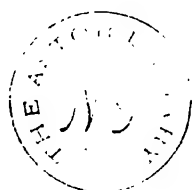
sat at the almoner's; the other guests at the steward's. All the meat which was not consumed, was regularly given to the idle poor, who waited in crowds at the gate. It is not the defect of charity in modern prelates that this custom is disused;\* but the happy change in the times. Every one must now eat the bread of his own industry; a much more certain support than the casual bounty of the great, which misfortunes often prevented, and left the object a prey to misery and famine. What is styled the luxury of the times, has by no means superseded deeds of alms. Wealth is more equally diffused; but charity is equally great: it passes now through many channels, and makes less noise than when it was poured through fewer streams.

## LIBRARY.

THE fine library in this palace was founded by archbishop *Bancroft*; who died in 1610, and left all his books to his successors, for ever. The succeeding archbishop, *Abbot*, bequeathed all his books in his great study, marked G. C., in the same unlimited manner.

ON the suppression of episcopacy, this valuable library was preserved by the address of the celebrated Mr. *Selden*. It seems that archbishop

\* A *dole*, however, consisting of fifteen quartern loaves, nine stone of beef, and five shillings worth of halfpence, is still distributed, in three equal portions weekly, to thirty poor parishioners of *Lambeth*. ED.





*Bancroft* had left his books to his successors, on condition that the immediate successor was to give bond that they should not be embezzled, but delivered entire from one to the other for ever. On failure of this article, they were to go to *Chelsea College*, in case it was built in six years after his decease. The college never was finished: whether any of *Bancroft's* successors gave the security does not appear. The books were remaining at *Lambeth* in 1646, two years after the execution of archbishop *Laud*; when, probably fearing for their safety in times so inimical to learning, Mr. *Selden* suggested to the university of *Cambridge* their right to them; and the whole were delivered into their possession. On the Restoration, archbishop *Juxon* demanded the return of the library; which was repeated by his successor *Sheldon*, as founded on the will of the pious founder; and they were restored accordingly. Archbishop *Sheldon* added a considerable number: and archbishop *Tenison* augmented it with part of his books.

THAT very worthy prelate archbishop *Secker*, besides a considerable sum expended in making catalogues to the old registers of the see, left to the library all such books from his own as were not in the former, which comprehended much the largest and most valuable part of his own collection.

ARCHBISHOP *Cornwallis* bestowed many valuable books in his life-time. And the present archbishop has given a considerable sum for fitting up a proper repository for the valuable collection of manuscripts. The whole number of printed books amounts to twenty-five thousand.

GALLERY.

THE other apartments have within these few years received considerable improvements. The great gallery, which is nearly ninety feet long by fifteen feet nine inches broad, has lately had the addition of a bow window, by the\* present amiable and worthy primate. An opening has been made towards the river by cutting down a few trees, which admits a most beautiful view of the water, part of the bridge, of the venerable abbey, and of the cathedral of *St. Paul*. This gallery is filled with portraits of primates or prelates; among others, that of cardinal *Pole*, the founder of this very room. Over the chimney are the heads of those of the earlier times, such as archbishop *Warham*, by *Holbein*; *St. Dunstan*, and archbishop *Chicheley*: the first imaginary, the last probably taken from painted glass. Among these distinguished characters, *Katherine Parr* has

\* The right reverend *John Moore* died in 1805, and was succeeded by Dr. *Charles Manners Sutton*, who has followed the liberal example of his predecessors in the augmentation of the library and the general improvement of the archiepiscopal residence. *Ed.*





found a place, and not without just clame; it being reasonable to suppose, but for the death of her tyrant, she would have been devoted to the stake for the favor she bore to the reformed religion. The small oval print in my possession, (without date\*) inscribed round the margin "Effigies CATHERINÆ PRINCIPIS ARTHURI UXORIS HENRICO REGI nuptæ," with a wondrous blundering inscription beneath, is assuredly no other than the print of *Katherine Parr*; and in the rich dress, and in feature, has the strongest resemblance to the *Lambeth* portrait: and without a single trace of the print among the illustrious heads engraved by *Houbraken*.

I MUST not omit to mention the two portraits of archbishop *Parker*, second primate of the protestant religion; one is by *Holbein*, the other by *Richard Lyne*, who jointly practised the arts of painting and engraving in the service of this great patron of science.†

IN the dining-room is a succession of primates, from the violent and imprudent *Laud* to the quiet and discreet *Cornwallis*. The portrait of *Laud* is admirably painted by *Vandyke*; *Juxon*, from a good original which I have seen at *Longleat*; *Tenison*, by *Simon Dubois*; *Herring*, by

\* No name of the engraver. Perhaps by *Robert White*. See *Mr. Granger*, octavo, i. 77

† *Granger*, i. 202.



## LONGEVITY OF A TORTOISE.

*Hogarth* ; *Hutton*, by *Hudson* ; *Secker*, by *Reynolds* ; and *Cornwallis*, by *Dance*. Here are besides in the gallery, by the last master, portraits of *Terrick* late bishop of *London*, and *Thomas*, late bishop of *Winchester* : and another of bishop *Hoadley*, which does honor to the artist, his wife, *Sarah Curtis*. When I looked into the garden I could not but recall the scene\* of the conference between the great, the wise earl of *Clarendon*, and the unfortunate *Laud*. *Hyde* laid before him the resentment of all ranks of people against him for his passionate and ill-mannered treatment even of persons of rank. The primate attended to the honest chancellor with patience, and palliated his faults.† The advice was forgotten, nor was his folly cured till he had involved himself and master in destruction.

LONGEVITY  
OF A  
TORTOISE.

A MORE phlegmatic habitant of the garden, enjoyed his situation during many successions to this self-devoted metropolitan. A *Tortoise*, introduced here in his days (in 1633) lived till the year 1753, the time of archbishop *Herring*, and possibly might have continued till the present, had it not been killed by the negligence of the gardener. I have been informed that *Laud* left another at *Fulham*, when he quitted the see of *London*, in 1633,

\* A terrace in the garden still retains the name of *Clarendon Walk*. Ed.

† Life of *Edward* earl of *Clarendon*, octavo ed. i. 69.



**EDWARD HYDE, EARL of CLARENDON .**

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which died a natural death some time between the years 1760 and 1770.

IN the vestry is a portrait of *Luther*\* and his wife; the lady appears pregnant. This great reformer left three sons, *John*, *Martin*, and *Paul*.

IN one of the apartments of the palace is a performance that does great honor to the ingenious spouse of a modern dignitary; a copy in needlework of a *Madonna* and child, after a most capital performance of the *Spanish Murillo*. There is most admirable grace in the original, which was sold last winter at the price of eight hundred guineas.† It made me lament that this excellent master had wasted so much time on beggars and ragged boys. Beautiful as it is, the copy came improved out of the hand of our skilful countrywoman; a judicious change of color of part of the drapery, has had a most happy effect, and given new excellence to the admired original.‡

\* This by no means resembles the usual portraits of the celebrated reformer. Ed.

† In Mr. *Vandergucht's* sale.

‡ Since the above account was written, the situation of several of the pictures has been changed. To the list of portraits, may be added, those of archbishop *Bancroft*, date 1604—*Fox*, bishop of *Winchester*—Dr. *Peter de Moulin*, domestic chaplain to archbishop *Juxon*—Dr. *Wilkins*, librarian—*Henry* prince of *Wales*, full length—Archbishop *Moore*—Archbishop *Arundel*, copied from the original picture in the *Penshurst* collection—*Luther*, a small head on board—Archbishop *Abbot*, date 1610—*Gilbert Burnet*, date

D

**CHURCH.** THE parish church of *Lambeth* is at a small distance from the palace, has a plain tower, and the architecture is of the gothic of the time of *Edward IV.* It has very little remarkable in it, except the figure of a pedlar and his dog, painted in one of the windows. Tradition says, that the parish is indebted to this man for the bequest of a piece of land, which bears the name of *The Pedlar's Acre.*

BEFORE I go any farther, let me mention the sad example of fallen majesty in the person of *Mary d'Este*, the unhappy queen of *James II.*; who flying with her infant prince from the ruin impending over their house, after crossing the *Thames* from the abdicated *Whitehall*, took shelter beneath the antient walls of this church a whole hour, from the rain of the inclement night of *December 6th, 1688.* Here she waited with aggravated misery, till a common coach, procured from the next inn, arrived, and conveyed

1689—*Hough*, bishop of *Worcester*, date 1690—*Lloyd*, bishop of *Worcester*—*Patrick*, bishop of *Ely*—An emaciated dead figure, said to represent *Juxon*—*Cardinal Pole*, on board—*Doctor Whickcote*—*L. E. Dupin*—*Williams*, bishop of *Chichester*, 1694—*Young Student*, date 1650, supposed to be *Sancroft* archbishop in 1667—*Tillotson*, 1694—*Evans*, bishop of *Meath*, 1707—*Gardiner*, bishop of *Lincoln*, 1694—*Pearce*, bishop of *Bangor*—*Mason*, *Fletcher*, *Gooch*, bishops of *Ely*—*Berkeley*, bishop of *Cloyne*—and *Rundle*, bishop of *Derry.* ED.

her to *Gravesend*, from whence she sailed, and bid an eternal adieu to these kingdoms.\*

IN this place rest from their labors several of the later primates, without any remarkable monument, except their good works, to preserve them from oblivion; among them is *Bancroft*, *Tenison*, *Hutton*; and in a passage leading to the palace, are the remains of *Secker*.

HERE likewise was interred the mild, amiable, and polished prelate *Cuthbert Tunstal*, bishop of *Durham*, who deprived on account of his attachment to the old religion, by *Edward VI.* was restored by *Mary*, and again deprived by *Elizabeth*: here he found an asylum in the family of archbishop *Parker*, so highly was he esteemed even by the protestants; here he passed his days with honor and tranquillity, till his death in 1559.

BISHOP  
TUNSTAL.

IN the same church are the remains of *Thirlebye*, once bishop of *Ely*, deprived for the same cause by *Elizabeth*. By the charity of the above-mentioned great prelate, he found the same protection as his fellow-sufferer *Tunstal*. To shew the humanity of protestantism, he was indulged with the company of his secretary. He merited every favor. Being joined in commission with *Bonner* for the degradation of *Cranmer*, he per-

BISHOP  
THIRLEBYE.

\* *Rapin*, 2d ed. folio, ii. 781.

formed his office with as much tenderness, as his associate did with brutality, and melted into tears over fallen greatness. His body was found in digging the grave for archbishop *Cornwallis*. His long and venerable beard, and every part, was entire, and of a beautiful whiteness: a slouched hat was under his left arm: his dress that of a pilgrim, as he esteemed himself to be upon earth.

ROBERT  
SCOT.

A NEAT bust, with a body in armour, and with artillery, drums, and trophies around, exhibits the military character of *Robert Scot*, who entered into the service of *Gustavus Adolphus*, and brought with him two hundred men. He was made muster-master general to that hero: afterwards he went into the service of *Denmark*; and finally, in 1631, closed his life in that of *Charles I.* who made him gentleman of his privy chamber, and bestowed on him a pension of six hundred a year. He was of the family of the antient barons of *Bawtrie*, in *North Britain*; but his character surpassed his origin.

INVENTOR OF  
LEATHERN  
ARTILLERY.

He was the inventor of leathern artillery, which he introduced into the army of *Gustavus*, and by that means contributed highly to the glorious victory of *Leipsic*. *Harte*, and other historians of that illustrious prince, speak of the invention and its important services, but were either ignorant of the inventor, or chose to suppress his merit.\*

\* *Harte's Hist. Gustavus Adolphus*, 2d ed. i. 92. ii. 42.



**ROBERT SCOTT Esq.**

*from his Monument, Lambeth Church.*









*Tilly* himself confesses the superiority of these portable cannons, since his own heavy artillery, admirably served as it was, sunk under the vivacity of the fire of these light pieces.

IN the church-yard is a tomb which no naturalist should neglect visiting; that of old *John Tradescant*, who, with his son, lived in this parish. The elder was the first person who ever formed a cabinet of curiosities in this kingdom; he is also stated to have been gardener to *Charles I.* But *Parkinson* says, "sometimes belonging to the "right honorable lord *Robert* earl of *Salisbury*, "lord treasurer of *England* in his time; and then "unto the right honorable the lord *Wotton*, at "Canterbury, in *Kent*; and lastly unto the late "duke of *Buckingham*."\* Both father and son were great travellers; the father is supposed to have visited *Russia* and most parts of *Europe*, *Turkey*, *Greece*, many of the eastern countries, *Egypt*, and *Barbary*; out of which he introduced multitudes of plants and flowers, unknown before in our gardens. His was an age of florists; the chief ornaments of the *parterres* were owing to his labors. *Parkinson* continually acknowledges the obligation. Many plants were called after his name: these the *Linnæan* system has rendered almost obsolete: but the great *Swedish* naturalist

TOMB OF THE  
TRADES-  
CANTS.

25

\* *Parkinson's Paradisus Terrestris*, 152.

MUSEUM  
TRADESCAN-  
TIANUM.

THEIR GAR-  
DEN.

hath made more than reparation, by giving to a genus of plants the title of TRADESCANTIA.\*

The *Museum Tradescantianum*, a small book, adorned by the hand of *Hollar* with the heads of the father and the son, is a proof of their industry. It is a catalogue of their vast collection, not only of the subjects of the three kingdoms of nature, but of artificial rarities from a great variety of countries. The collection of medals, coins, and other antiquities, appears to have been very valuable. Zoology was in their time but in a low state, and credulity far from being extinguished: among the eggs is one supposed to have been of the *dragon*, and another of the *griffin*. You might have found here two feathers of the tail of the *phœnix*, and the claw of the *ruck*, a bird able to *trusse an elephant*. Notwithstanding this, the collection was extremely valuable, especially in the vegetable kingdom. In his garden, at his house in *South Lambeth*, was an amazing arrangement of trees, plants, and flowers. It seems to have been particularly rich in those of the east, and of *North America*. His merit and assiduity must have been very great; for the eastern traveller must have labored under great difficulties from the barbarity of the country; and *North America* had in his time been but recently settled.

\* *Species Plantarum*, i. 411.





*John Parkinson*  
& *THE HERBALIST.*

Yet we find the names of numbers of trees and plants still among the rarer of much later times. To him we are also indebted for the luxury of many fine fruits; for, as *Parkinson* observed, “The choyssest for goodnesse, and rarest for knowledge, are to be had of my very good friend Master *John Tradescante*, who hath wonderly labored to obtaine all the rarest fruits hee can heare off in any place of *Christendome, Turkey*, yea, or the whole world.”\* He lived at a large house in this parish, and had an extensive garden, much visited in his days. After his death, which happened about the year 1652, his collection came into the possession of the famous *Elias Ashmole*, by virtue of a deed of gift which Mr. *Tradescant*, junior, had made to him of all his rarities, in true astrological form, being dated *December 16, 1657, 5 hor. 30 minutes post merid.*† *Ashmole* also purchased the house, which is still in being; the garden fell to decay. In the year 1749, it was visited by two respectable members of the Royal Society,‡ who found among the ruins some trees and plants, which evidently were introduced here by the industrious founder. The collection of curiosities were re-

\* *Parkinson's Paradisus Terrestris*, p. 575.

† *Ashmole's Diary*, 36.

‡ The late Sir *William Watson*, and Dr. *Mitchel*.—See *Ph. Trans.* vol. xlv. p. 160.



## TRADESCANTS' MONUMENT.

moved by Mr. *Ashmole*, to his *Museum* at *Oxford*, where they are carefully preserved. Many very curious articles are to be seen: among others, several original dresses and weapons of the *North Americans*, in their original state; which may in some period prove serviceable in illustrating their manners and antiquities.

MONUMENT  
DESCRIBED.

THE monument of the *Tradescants* was erected in 1662, by *Hester*, relict of the younger. It is an altar tomb: at each corner is cut a large tree, seeming to support the slab: at one end is an *hydra* picking at a bare scull, possibly designed as an emblem of Envy: on the other end are the arms of the family: on one side are ruins, *Grecian* pillars, and capitals; an obelisk and pyramid, to denote the extent of his travels: and on the opposite, a crocodile, and various shells, expressive of his attention to the study of natural history. Time had greatly injured this monument; but in 1773 it was handsomely restored, at the expence of the parish; and the inscription, which was originally designed for it, engraven on the stone. As it is both singular and historical, I present it to the reader.

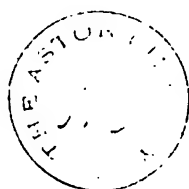
Know, stranger, ere thou pass, beneath this stone  
Lye *John Tradescant*, grandsire, father, son;  
The last dy'd in his spring; the other two  
Liv'd till they had travell'd Art and Nature through,  
As by their choice collections may appear,  
Of what is rare, in land, in sea, in air;



*Mrs Hester Tradescant*

*from an Original Picture in the Ashmolean Museum Oxford*

*In 1662 Elias Ashmole preferred a bill in Chancery ag<sup>t</sup> M<sup>rs</sup> Tradescant to recover her late husbands museum. In 1664 the cause came to a hearing. In 1674 M<sup>rs</sup> Tradescant delivered up the Collection pursuant to a decree in Chancery 8 April 1678 she was found drowned in her Pond at Lambeth*



Whilst they (as *Homer's* Iliad in a nut)  
 A world of wonders in one closet shut:  
 These famous Antiquarians that had been  
 Both gardeners to the Rose and Lily Queen,  
 Transplanted now themselves, sleep here; and when  
 Angels shall with their trumpets waken men,  
 And fire shall purge the world, these hence shall rise,  
 And change this garden for a paradise.\*

IN contrast to these innocent characters, I shall GUY FAUX.  
 mention that desperate miscreant *Guy Faux*, or  
*Vaux*, as an inhabitant of this parish. Dr. *Du-*  
*carel* imagines that he lived in a large mansion  
 called *Faux-hall*, and was lord of the manor of  
 the same name.† In foreign parts a *colonna in-*  
*fame* would have been erected on the spot: but  
 the site is now occupied by a distillery, and  
 several other buildings.

FROM *Lambeth* I returned by the water-side,  
 near the end of *Westminster*-bridge, along a tract  
 once a dreary marsh, and still in parts called  
*Lambeth* marsh; about the year 1560, there was LAMBETH  
 not a house on it, from *Lambeth* palace as far MARSH.  
 as *Southwark*. Sir *William Dugdale*† makes

\* See the form of the tomb and sculpture in Dr. *Ducarel's* App.  
 to the History of *Lambeth*, p. 96. tab. iv. v.—and *Ph. Trans.* lxiii.  
 tab. iv. v.

† This, however, is improbable, as *Guy Fawkes* was a man of  
 desperate fortune, and not likely to be the possessor of a capital man-  
 sion.—*Lysons* in the *Environs of London*, i. 321, gives an account  
 of the series of possessors of *Fawkeshall* House, and of the ma-  
 nor. ED.

‡ *Dugdale's* Embankments, p. 67.

## LAMBETH MARSH.

frequent mention of the works for securing it, in old times, by embankments or *walls* as they are styled, to restrain the ravages of the tide. The embankments in *Southwark* must have been the work of the *Romans*, otherwise they never could have erected the buildings or made the roads of which such frequent vestiges have been found. Most of this tract is become firm land, and covered with most useful buildings even to the edge of

MRS. COADE'S  
ARTIFICIAL  
STONE.

the river. In a street called *Narrow Wall* (from one of the antient embankments) is Mrs. *Coade's* manufactory of artificial stone. Her repository consists of several very large rooms filled with every ornament which can be used in architecture. The statue, the vase, the urn, the rich chimney-piece, and, in a few words, every thing which could be produced out of natural stone or marble by the most elegant chissel, is here to be obtained at an easy rate. Proof has been made of its durable quality. A beautiful font, the ornament of *Debden* church in *Essex*, formed of this material on a most admirable antique model, was given to it by the liberality of *Richard Muilman Trench Chiswell*, esq; and is the admiration of every person of taste.

ENGLISH  
WINES;

NOTWITHSTANDING the climate of *Great Britain* has, at lest of late years, been unfavorable to the production of wines: yet, in the year 1635, we began to make some from the raisins or dried

grapes of *Spain* and *Portugal*. *Francis Chamberlayne* made the attempt, and obtained a patent for fourteen years, in which it is alleged that his wines would keep good during several years, and even in a voyage under the very line.\* The art was most successfully revived, several years ago, by *Mark Beaufoy*, and the foreign wines most admirably mimicked. Such is the prodigality and luxury of the age, that the demand for many sorts exceeds in a great degree the produce of the native vineyards. We have skilful fabricators, who kindly supply our wants. It has been estimated, that half of the port, and five-sixths of the white wines consumed in our capital, have been the produce of our home wine-presses. The product of duty to the state from a single house, was in one year, from *July 5th*, 1785, to *July 5th*, 1786, not less than 7,363*l.* 9*s.* 8½*d.* The genial banks of the *Thames* opposite to our capital, yield almost every species of white wine; and, by a wondrous magic, Messrs. *Beaufoy* pour forth the materials for the rich *Frontignac* to the more elegant tables; the *Madeira*, the *Calcevella*, and the *Lisbon*, into every part of the kingdom.

THIS great work, and that for making vinegar, are at a small distance from Mrs. *Coade's*. I can scarcely say how much I was struck with the

AND  
VINEGAR.

\* *Rymer's Fadera*, xix. 719.

extent of the undertaking. There is a magnificence of business, in this ocean of sweets and sour, that cannot fail exciting the greatest admiration: whether we consider the number of vessels, or their size. The boasted ton at *Heydelberg* does not surpass them. On first entering the yard, two rise before you, covered at the top with a thatched dome; between them is a circular turret, including a winding staircase, which brings you to their summits, which are above twenty-four feet in diameter. One of these conservatories is full of sweet wine, and contains fifty-eight thousand one hundred and nine gallons; or eighteen hundred and fifteen barrels of *Winchester* measure. Its superb associate is full of vinegar, to the amount of fifty-six thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine gallons, or seventeen hundred and seventy-four barrels, of the same standard as the former. The famous *German* vessel yields even to the last by the quantity of forty barrels.\*

BESIDES these, is an avenue of lesser vessels, which hold from thirty-two thousand five hundred, to sixteen thousand nine hundred and seventy-four gallons each. After quitting this *Brobdignagian* scene, we pass to the acres covered with common barrels: we cannot diminish our

\* According to Mr. *Keyser*, the *Heydelberg* vessel holds two hundred and four tons.

ideas so suddenly, but at first we imagined we could quaff them off as easily as *Gulliver* did the little hogsheads of the kingdom of *Lilliput*.

THIS ground, so profitable to the proprietors, and so productive of revenue to the state, was in my memory the scene of low dissipation. Here stood *Cuper's Garden*, once noted for its fireworks, and for the great resort of the profligate of both sexes. This place was ornamented with several of the mutilated statues belonging to *Thomas* earl of *Arundel*, which had been for that purpose begged from his lordship by one *Boyder Cuper*, a gardener in the family.\* The more valuable of them were bought by lord *Lemster*, father of the first earl of *Pomfret*, and presented by the earl's widow to the university of *Oxford*. These grounds were then rented by lord *Arundel*. On the pulling down of *Arundel-house*, to make way for the street of that name, these, and several others of the damaged part of the collection, were removed to this place. Numbers were left on the ground, near the river-side, and overwhelmed with the rubbish brought from the foundation of the new church of *St. Paul's*. These in after-times were discovered, dug up, and conveyed to the seat of the duke of *Norfolk*, at *Worksop* manor. Injured as they are, they appear, from the

CUPER'S  
GARDEN.

\* *Howard's Memoirs*, 98.



etchings given by Doctor *Ducarel*, to have had great merit.

GREAT TIM-  
BER-YARDS.

THE great timber-yards, beneath which these antiquities were found, are very well worthy of a visit. One would fear that the forests of *Norway* and the *Baltic* would be exhausted, to supply the want of our overgrown capital, were we not assured, that the resources will successively be increasing equal to the demand of succeeding ages.

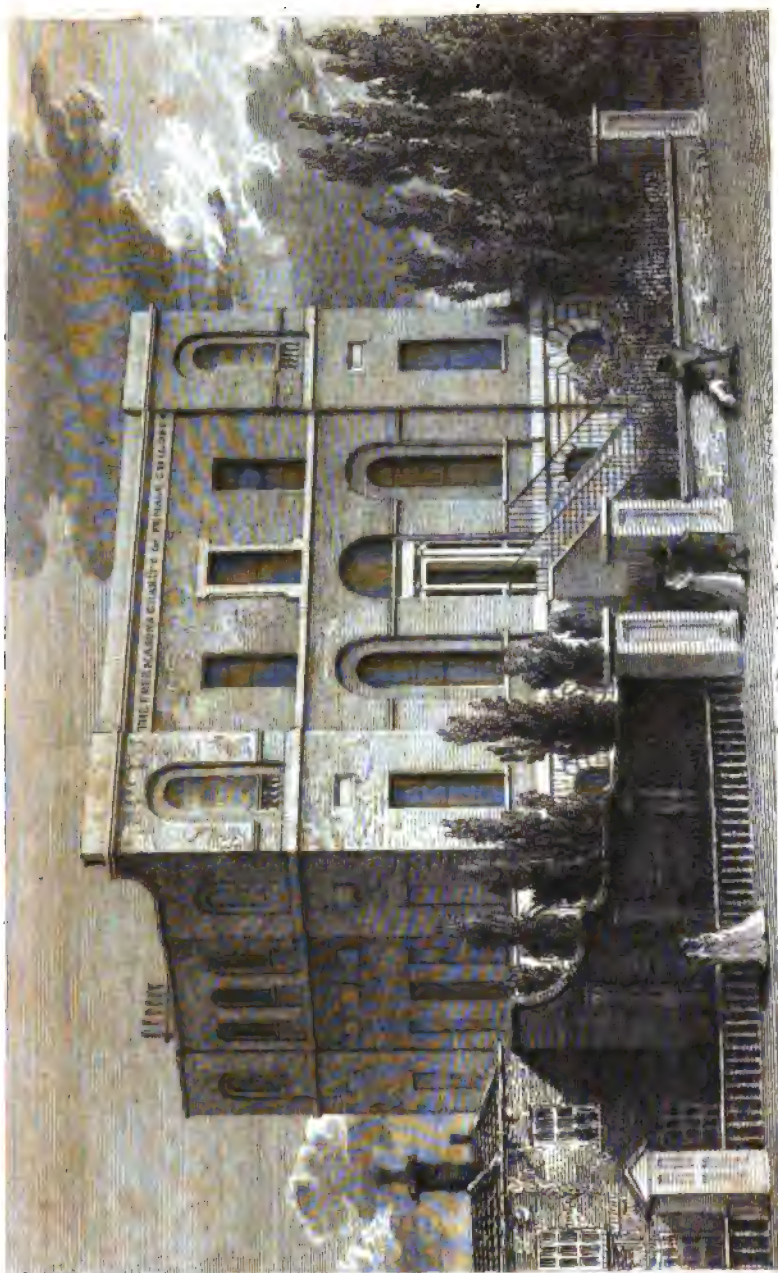
GREAT  
DISTILLERY.

IN this parish are the vast distilleries, till of late the property of Sir *Joseph Mawbey*. There are seldom less than two thousand hogs constantly granting at this place: which are kept entirely on the grains. I lament to see the maxim of private vices being public benefits so strongly exemplified in the produce of the duty on this *Stygian* liquor. From *July 5th*, 1785, to *July 5th*, 1786, it yielded 450,000*l*.\* And I have been told of a single distiller who contributed to that sum 54,000*l*.

ST. GEORGE'S  
FIELDS.

To the south are *St. George's Fields*, now the wonder of foreigners approaching our capital, through avenues of lamps, and by a road of magnificent breadth and goodness. A foreign ambassador, who happened to make his entry at night,

\* For the year ending *January 12th*, 1812, the duty on *British* spirits amounted to 1,713,731*l*. 5*s*. 8*d*.; that on sweets and mead, to 23,760*l*. 10*s*. 3*d*. *Ed*.



*Designed by J. Smith*

**THE FREEMASON'S CHARITY SCHOOL in ST. GEORGE'S FIELDS.**

*Engraved by J. Smith (London) Sept. 25. 1801.*



imagining that these illuminations\* were in honor of his arrival, modestly observed, they were more than he could have expected. On this spot have been found remains of tessellated pavements, coins, and an urn full of bones,† possibly the site of a summer camp of the *Romans*; as the place was too wet for a residentiary station. The neighboring marsh of *Lambeth* was in the last century overflowed with water: but *St. George's Fields* might, owing to their distance from the river, admit of a temporary encampment.

ON approaching *St. George's Fields* from *Westminster-bridge* are two charities of uncommon delicacy and utility. The first is the *Westminster Lying-in Hospital*. This is not instituted merely for the honest matron, who can depose her burthen with the consciousness of lawful love, but also for the unhappy wretches whom some villain, in the unguarded moment, hath seduced, and then left a prey to desertion of friends, poverty, want, and guilt. Least such "may be driven to despair by such complicated misery, and be tempted to destroy themselves, and murder their infants,"‡ here was founded, in 1765,

WESTMIN-  
STER LYING-  
IN HOSPITAL.

\* Written before the shameful adulteration of the oil has almost given to this once glorious splendor, as well as that of most of our streets, little better than a "darkness visible."

† *Gale's Itin. Anton.* 65.

‡ See the account of the institution.

this humane preventative *The Westminster New Lying-in Hospital*. To obviate all objection to its being an encouragement to vice, no one is taken in a second time: but this most excellent charity is open to the worthy distressed matron as often as necessity requires. None are rejected who have friends to recommend them. And of both descriptions upwards of four thousand have experienced its salutary effects.

ASYLUM, OR  
HOUSE OF  
REFUGE.

FARTHER on is another institution of a most heavenly nature, calculated to save from perdition of soul and body, the brighter part of the creation: such on whom Providence hath bestowed angelic faces and elegant forms, designed as blessings to mankind, but too often debased to the vilest uses. The hazard that these innocents constantly are liable to, from a thousand temptations, from poverty, from death of parents, from the diabolical procuress, and often from the stupendous wickedness of parents themselves, who have been known to sell their beauteous girls for the purpose of prostitution, induced a worthy band to found, in the year 1758, the *Asylum*, or *House of Refuge*. Long may it flourish, and eternal be the reward of those into whose minds so amiable a conception may have entered!

FOR the salvation of those unhappy beings who had the ill fortune to lose the benefits of this divine institution, at a small distance is

the *Magdalen Hospital*, for the reception of the penitent prostitutes. To save from vice is one great merit. To reclaim and restore to the dignity of honest rank in life is certainly not less meritorious. The joy at the return of one sinner to repentance, is esteemed by the highest authority worthy of the heavenly host. That ecstasy, I trust, this institution has often occasioned. Since its foundation, in the same year with the former, to *December 25th*, 1786, not fewer than 2,471 have been admitted. Of these (it is not to be wondered that long and evil habits are often incurable), 300 have been discharged, uneasy under constraint; 45 proved lunatics, and afflicted with incurable fits; 60 have died; 52 never returned from hospitals they were sent to; 338 discharged for faults and irregularities.—How to be dreaded is the entrance into the bounds of vice, since the retreat from its paths is so difficult!—Finally, 1608 prodigals have been returned to their rejoicing parents, or placed in reputable services, or to honest trades, banes to idleness, and securities against a future relapse.\*

\* Mr. *Highmore*, in his *History of the public charities of London*, a work so gratifying to the philanthropist, and which manifests so strongly the charitable disposition of the *British* nation, states, that for fifty-one years to the close of 1807, the number admitted amounted to 3,865: of these, 2,532 had been reconciled to their friends, or placed in creditable situations; 573 discharged at their

EQUESTRIAN  
THEATRES.

IN this neighborhood are two theatres of innocent recreation, (in which every government should indulge its subjects, as preservations from worse employs, and as relaxations from the cares of life) of a nature unknown to every other part of *Europe*; the *British Hippodromes*, belonging to Messrs. *Astley* and *Hughes*, where the wonderful sagacity of that most useful animal the horse is fully evinced. While we admire its admirable docility and apprehension, we cannot less admire the powers of the riders, and the graceful attitudes the human frame is capable of receiving. But there is another species of amusement, usually reckoned of a despicable kind, yet, ever since I read Doctor *Delaney's* thoughts\* on the subject, I have looked on the art of *tumbling* with admiration. It shews us how fearfully and wonderfully we are made. What infinite misfortunes would befall us, (which almost every step is liable to) were it not for that wise construction of parts, that pliability of limb, which, unperceived by us,

own request, and 506 for improper behaviour; 194 died, or became lunatics. The result of an inquiry respecting the fate of 246 discharged between *May* 1806, and *May* 1790, proved, that 157 were restored to credit, 74 relapsed into their former vitious habits, 5 had died or were insane;—the situation of the remaining 10 was unknown. Ed.

\* Observations upon lord *Orrery's* remarks on the life and writings of Doctor *Swift*, p. 162 to 166.

protects in every contrived motion, or accidental slip, from the most dire and disabling calamities !

THE borough of *Southwark* joins the parish of *Lambeth* on the east, and consists of the parishes of *St. Olave's*, *St. Saviour's*, *St. George's*, and *St. Thomas's*.

BOROUGH OF  
SOUTHWARK,  
OR SUTH-  
WEORCE.

It was called by the *Saxons*, *Suthwerke*, or the *South work*, in respect to some fort or fortification bearing that aspect from *London*. It was also called the *Borough*, or *Burg*, probably for the same reason. It was long independent of the city of *London*: but, in consideration of the inconveniences arising from the escape of malefactors from the great capital into this place, it was, in 1327, granted by *Edward III.* to the city, on the payment of ten pounds annually. It was then called the village of *Southwark*; it was afterwards styled the bailiwick of *Southwark*, and the mayor and commonalty of *London* appointed the bailiff. This power not being sufficient to remedy the evil, a more intimate connection was thought necessary: in the reign of *Edward VI.* on a valuable consideration payed to the crown, it was formed into a twenty-sixth ward, by the title of *Bridge ward without*, and *Sir John Ayliff* was its first alderman. It had long before enjoyed the privilege of sending members to parlement. It is mentioned among the boroughs in the time of



*Edward III*; but the names of the first members which appear, are *Robert Acton* and *Thomas Bulle*, in 1542. The members are elected by the inhabitants paying scot and lot, and returned by the bailiff.

THE first time that *Southwark* is mentioned in history, is on occasion of earl *Godwin's* sailing up the river to attack the royal navy of fifty ships, lying before the palace of *Westminster*; this was in 1052, when we are told he went *ad Suthwecree*, and stayed there till the return of the tide.\*

ST. GEORGE'S  
CHURCH.

ST. GEORGE'S church is of considerable antiquity; it is mentioned in 1122, when *Thomas of Arderne* and his son bestowed it on the neighboring monks of *Bermondsey*.† It was rebuilt in 1736, by *Price*, with a spire steeple most awkwardly standing upon stilts. In old times there was a village called *St. George's*, now part of *Southwark*, independent of the borough. *Polydore Virgil* calls it "*Suburbanus Divi Georgii*" "vicus."‡

HOUSE OF  
CHARLES  
BRANDON.

NOT far from this church stood the magnificent palace of *Charles Brandon* duke of *Suffolk*, the deserved favorite of *Henry VIII*. After his death, in 1545, it came into the king's hands, who established here a royal mint. It at that time was called *Southwark Place*, and in great mea-

\* *Simeon Dunelm*, in x *Script.* i. 186.

† *Stow's Survae*, 789.

‡ *Ib.* p. 403. 4to ed. 1618.



*Cloth of Gold do not  
Though thou be much*



*Charles Brandon*

*From the Original*

*Published as the*







**RICHARD GRAFTON.**

sure preserved its dignity. *Edward VI.* once dined in it. His sister and successor presented it to *Heath* archbishop of *York*, as an inn or residence for him and his successors, whenever they repaired to *London*. It was pulled down in 1557.

As to the *Mint*, it became a sanctuary to insolvent debtors; at length becoming the pest of the neighborhood, by giving shelter to villains of every species, that awakened the attention of parlement; which, by the statutes 8 and 9 *William III.* c. 27. 9 *George I.* c. 29. and 11 *George I.* c. 22. entirely took away its abused privileges.

THE MINT.

THE *King's-bench* prison, in this parish, is of great antiquity. To this prison was committed *Henry* prince of *Wales*, afterwards *Henry V.* by the spirited and honest judge *Gascoigne*, for striking or insulting him on the bench. It is difficult to say which we should admire most, the courage of the judge, or the peaceful submission of the prince to the commitment, after he was freed from the phrenzy of his rage. The truth of the fact has been doubted; but, it is delivered by several grave historians, such as *Hall*, who died in 1547, who mentions it *folio 1*; *Grafton*, perhaps his copyist, at p. 443; and the learned Sir *Thomas Elyot*, a favorite of *Henry VIII.* in his book called *The Governour*, relates the same in p. 102, book ii. c. 6. of that treatise. These were all long prior to *Shakespeare*, or the author of

KING'S-  
BENCH  
PRISON.

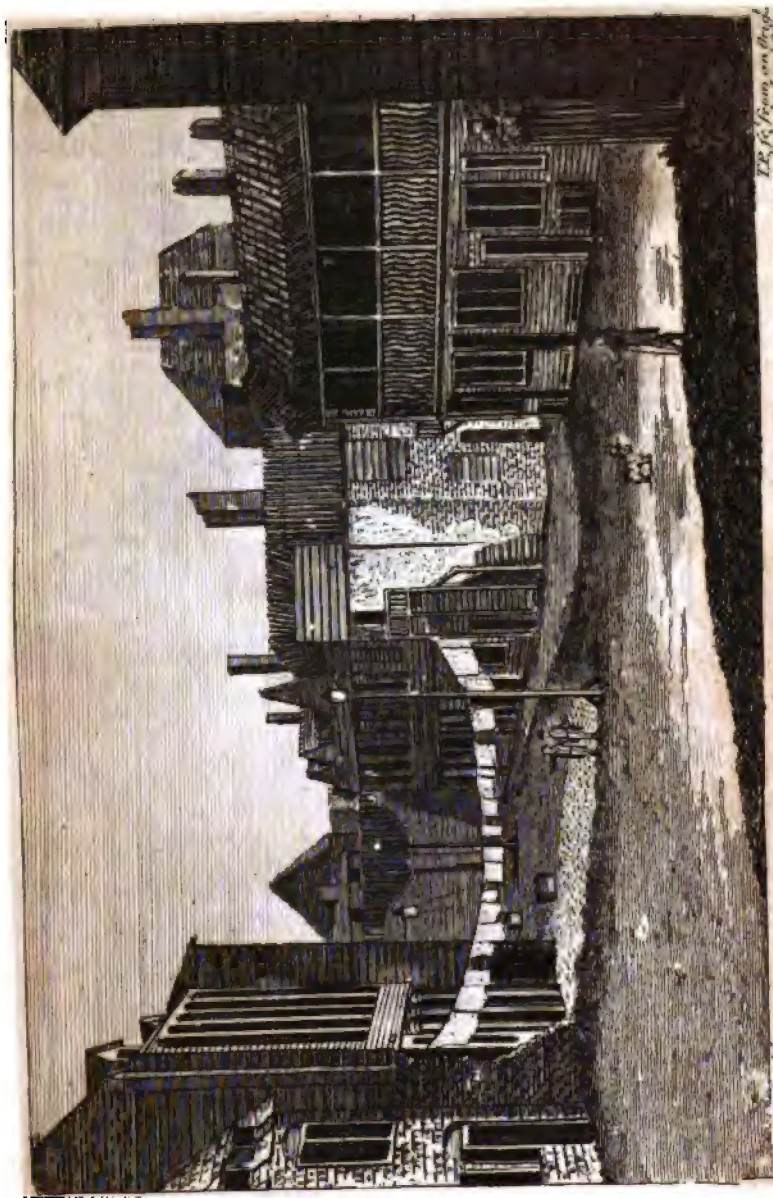
another play, in the time of queen *Elizabeth*, styled *Henry V.* It must have been the poets that took up the relation from the historians, and not the historians from the poets, as some people have asserted. This was not the only time of his commitment. In 1411 he was confined by *John Hornesby*,\* mayor of *Coventry*, in the *Cheleysmor* in that city; and arrested with his two brothers in the priory, probably for a riot committed there. The reform of this great prince was very early: for I never can believe him to have been a hypocrite when he wrote in the strain of piety to his father, on the subject of a victory obtained at *Ush*, over the famous *Glyndwr*.† He was at that time only seventeen years of age, and it appears that he quitted his follies long before the period in which the persisting in them becomes disgraceful to the prince or to the subject.

Nec lusisse pudet: sed non incidere ludum.

The other play of *Henry V.* which I allude to, was written before the year 1592. In the scene in which the historical account of the violence of the prince against the chief justice is introduced, *Richard Tarlton*, a famous comedian and mimic, acts both judge and clown. One *Knell*, another droll comedian of the time, acted the prince, and gave

\* *Dugdale's Hist. of Warwickshire*, i. 148.

† *Tour in Wales*, i. 369. ed. 1810. vol. iii. p. 362.



*North View of the Marshals B.A. Southwark, before the New Buildings, by J. G. & Co. 1840.*





**RICHARD TARLETON**  
one of the first Actors in  
**SHAKESPEARS PLAYS.**



the chief justice such a blow as felled him to the ground, to the great diversion of the audience. *Tarlton* the judge, goes off the stage; and returns, *Tarlton* the clown; he demands the cause of the laughter, "O," says one, "had thou beenst here to have seen what a terrible blow the prince gave the judge." "What, strike a judge!" says the clown, "terrible indeed must it be to the judge, when the very report of it makes my cheek burn."\*

THE prison of the *Marshalsea*, which belongs MARSHAL-  
SEA.  
to that court, and also to the king's palace at *Westminster*, stands here; this court had particular cognizance of murders, and other offences, committed within the king's court: such as striking, which in old times was punished with the loss of the offending hand. Here also persons guilty of piracies, and other offences on the high seas, were confined. In 1377 it was broken open by a mob of sailors, who murdered a gentleman confined in it for killing one of their comrades, and who had been pardoned by the court.† It was again broken open by *Wat Tyler* and his followers, in 1381. It escaped in the infamous riots of 1780; but the *King's Bench*, and the *Borough* prison, and another *Borough* prison called the

\* *Biog. Britt.* iii. 2145.

† *Stow's Survaie*, 781.

*Clink*, were nearly at the same instant sacrificed to their fury.

PARIS-  
GARDEN.

IN this parish, near the water on *Bank-side*, stood *Paris-Garden*, one of the antient play-houses of our metropolis. *Ben Johnson* is reproached by *Decker*, an envious critic, with his ill success on the stage, and in particular with having performed the part of *Zuliman*, at *Paris-Garden*. It seems to have been much frequented on *Sundays*. This profanation was at length fully punished, by the dire accident which, heaven-directed, befel the spectators in 1582, when the scaffolding suddenly fell, and multitudes of people were killed or miserably maimed. The omen seems to have been accepted, for, in the next century, the manor of *Paris-Garden* was erected into a parish, and a church founded, under the name of CHRIST'S. This calamity seems to have been predicted by *Crowley*, a poet, of the reign of *Henry VIII*; who likewise informs us, that in this place were exhibited bear-baitings, as well as dramatical entertainments, and upon *Sundays*, as they are to this time at the *Combat des Animaux*, at *Paris*.

What folly is this to keep, with danger,  
A great mastive dog, and fowle ouglie bear;  
And to this an end, to see them two fight,  
With terrible tearings, a ful ouglie sight.

And methinkes those men are most fools of al,  
Whose store of money is but very smal,  
And yet every *Sunday* they wil surely spend  
One peny or two, the Bearwards living to mend.

At *Paris Garden* each *Sunday* a man shal not fail  
To find two or three hundred for the Bearwards vale.  
One halspeny a piece they use for to give,  
When some have not more in their purses, I believe.  
Wel, at the last day their conscience wil declare,  
That the poor ought to have al that they may spare.  
If you therefore give to see a bear fight,  
Be sure God his curse upon you wil light.

BEYOND this place of brutal amusement were the *Bear-Garden*, and place for baiting bulls; the *British circi*: "Herein," says *Stow*,\* "were kept beares, bulls, and other beasts to be bayted, as also mastives in several kenels, nourished to bayt them. These beares and other beasts are there kept in plots of ground scaffolded about for the beholders to stand safe." In the old maps these *circi* are engraven.

BEAR-baiting made one of the amusements of the romantic age of queen *Elizabeth*; for there was still left a strong tincture of those of a more savage and warlike period. It was introduced among the princely pleasures of *Kenilworth*, in 1575; where the droll author of the account introduces the bear and dogs, deciding their ancient grudge *per duellum*. "Well, Syr, (says he) the bearcz wear brought forth intoo coourt, the

BEAR-BAIT-  
ING.

\* *Survaie*, 770.

36

“ dogs set too them, too argu the points eeven  
 “ face to face, they had learnd coounsell allso a  
 “ both parts: what may they be coounted par-  
 “ ciall that are retaind but a to syde, I ween.  
 “ No wery feers both ton and toother eager in  
 “ argument: if the dog in pleadyng woold pluk  
 “ the bear by the throte, the bear with trauers  
 “ woould claw him again by the skaip, confess  
 “ & a list; but a voyd a coold not that waz  
 “ bound too the bar: and hiz counsell tolld him  
 “ that it could bee too him no poliecy in pleading.  
 “ Thearfore thus with fending & proouing, with  
 “ plucking & tugging, skratting and byting, by  
 “ plain tooth and nayll, a to side & toother, such  
 “ erspes of blood and leather was thear between  
 “ them, az a moonths licking I ween wyl not  
 “ recoouer, and yet remain az far oout az euer  
 “ they wear. It waz a sport very pleazaunt of  
 “ theez beastz: to see the bear with hiz pink  
 “ nyez leering after hiz enmiez approach, the nim-  
 “ blness & wayt of y<sup>e</sup> dog too take his auaun-  
 “ tage, and the fors & experiens of the bear  
 “ agayn to auoyd the assaults: if he wear bitten  
 “ in one place, hoow he woold pynch in an  
 “ oother too get free: that if he wear taken onez,  
 “ then what shyft with byting, with clawyng, with  
 “ roring, tossing & tumbling, he woold work to  
 “ wynde hymself from them; and when he was  
 “ lose, to shake hiz earz twyse or thryse wyth

“ the blud and the slaver about his fiznamy was  
 “ a matter of a goodly releef.”\*

THIS was an amusement for persons of the first rank; our great princess *Elizabeth* thought proper to cause the *French* ambassadors to be carried to this theatre, to divert them with these bloody spectacles.†

NOT far from these scenes of cruel pastime THE STEWS. was the *Bordello*, or *Stews*, permitted, and openly licensed by government, under certain laws or regulations. They were farmed out. Even a lord mayor, the great Sir *William Wakworth*, did not disdain to own them; and he rented them to the *Froes*, i. e. the bawds of *Flanders*. Among other regulations, no stewardholder was to admit married women: nor, like pious *Calvinists*, in *Holland*, to this present day, were they to keep open their houses on *Sundays*; nor were they to admit any women who had on them the perilous infirmity of burning, &c. &c.‡ These infamous houses were suppressed in the reign of *Henry VIII*. The pretence of these establishments was to prevent the debauching the wives and daughters of the citizens, so that all who had not the gift of continence might have places to repair to. Perhaps, in days when thousands were tied up by vows of celibacy, these haunts might have been

\* Princely pleasures of *Kenilworth*, 22.

† *Strype's Annals*, i. 191. ‡ *Stow's Survey*, 771.

necessary; for neither cowl nor cope had virtue sufficient to annihilate the strongest of human passions. Old *Latimer* complains bitterly, that the offence was not taken away with the suppression of the houses. "One thing I must here," says the zealous preacher, "desire you to reforme, my lordes; you have put down the *Stewes*. But, I pray you, whow is the matter amended? What avayleth that you have but changed the place, and not taken the wh—d-me away?—There is now more wh—d-me in *London* then ever there was on the *Bancke*."\*

THE signs were not hung out, but painted against the walls. I cannot but smile at one: the *Cardinal's Hat*. I will not give into scandal so far as to suppose that this house was peculiarly protected by any coeval member of the sacred college. Neither would I by any means insinuate that the bishops of *Winchester* and *Rochester*, or the abbots of *Waverley* or of *St. Augustine's*, in *Canterbury*, or of *Battel*, or of *Hyde*, or the prior of *Leves*, had here their temporary residences for them or their trains, for the sake of these conveniencies, in that period of cruel and unnatural restriction.

BESIDES these temporary mansions of holy men, were others, for those who preferred the monastic

\* Third Sermon preached before king *Edward*, p. 42.



*St John the Evangelist, Westminster.*





life. The first religious house was that of *St. Mary Overie*, said to have been originally founded by a maiden named *Mary*, for sisters, and endowed with the profits of a ferry cross the *Eye*, or river *Thames*. *Swithen*, a noble lady, changed it into a college of priests: but in the year 1106 it was re-founded by *William Pont de L'arche*, and *William Dauncy*, Norman knights, for canons regular. The last prior was *Bartholomew Linsted*, alias *Fowle*, who surrendered the convent to *Henry*, in *October*, 1540, and received in reward a pension of 100*l.* a year. Its revenues, according to *Dugdale*, were 654*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*\* *William Giffard*, bishop of *Winchester*, in the reign of *Henry I.*, was a great benefactor to this place, and built the conventual church. It certainly was not the present church, for in the days of *Giffard* the round arch and clumsy pillar was in full fashion. This church was probably burnt in the fire which consumed the priory, in 1207: for we know it was rebuilt in the time of *Richard II.* or *Henry IV.* The whole is a beautiful pile of gothic architecture, in form of a cross, but much deformed by a wooden gallery, which the increase of the congregation occasioned to be built. On the dissolution, the

ST. MARY  
OVERIE.

\* *Tanner*, —I heartily wish that the editor of the last edition of this useful author had paged the work; I have caused my copy to be paged with a pen, for my own use, so have left a blank to be filled.

inhabitants of *Southwark* purchased the church of the king, and converted it into a parish church; and, by act of parlement, united it with that of *St. Margaret's of the Hill*, under the name of *St. Saviour's*.

TOMB OF THE  
POET GOWER.

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WITHIN, beneath a rich gothic arch in the north wall, is the monument\* of the celebrated poet *John Gower*. His figure is placed recumbent, in a long gown; on his head is a chaplet of roses; and from his neck a collar of S S; under his feet are three books, denoting his three principal works. On one is inscribed *Speculum Meditantis*, which he had written in *French*; on the second, *Vox Clamantis*, written in *Latin*; and on the last, *Confessio Amantis*, in *English*. Above, on the wall, are painted three female figures crowned, and with scrolls in their hands.

The first, which is named *Charitie*, hath on her scroll

En toy qui es fite de Dieu le pere,  
Sauve soit que gist souz cest pierre.

On that of the second, who is named *Mercie*,

O bone *Jesu* fait ta mercie,  
Al alme dont le corps gist icy.

And on the scroll of the third, named *Pitie*,

Pur ta pite *Jesu* regarde!  
Et met cest alme en sauve garde.

\* Figured in *Gough's Sepulchral Monuments*, ii. 24. tab. viii. Ed.





W. Kneller del.

HE founded a chauntry for himself within these walls, and was also a signal benefactor to the church, and contributed largely to build it in its present elegant form. He was a man of family, and had a liberal education, according to the times, in the inns of court. Notwithstanding the word *Armiger* in the modern inscription, it is probable he was a knight.\* He was cotemporary with, and the great friend of *Chaucer*, whom he styles "his pupil and his poet;" a proof of seniority, notwithstanding he survived him.

Grete wel CHAUCER, whan ye mete,  
As my Disciple and my Poete;  
For in the flours of his youth,  
In sondrie wise, as he well couth,  
Of Detees and of Songes glade,  
The which he for my sake made.

*Chaucer* is not a bit behind hand in marks of respect.

O moral GOWER, this boke I direct  
To the, and to the philosophical *Strode*.  
To vouchsafe there mede is to correcte,  
Of your benignities and zelis gode.

THESE excellent characters lived together in the most perfect amity: *Chaucer* was a severe reprover of the vices of the clergy: and each united in their great and successful endeavour to give a polish to the *English* language. *Chaucer* gave a free rein

\* *Leland Comm.* quoted in *Biogr. Br.* iv. 2242.

to his poetical mirth. "*Gower's* poetry was "grave and sententious. He has much good sense, "solid reflection, and useful observation. But "he is serious and didactic on all occasions. "He preserves the tone of the scholar, and the "moralist, on the most lively topics."\* These fathers of *English* poetry followed each other closely to the grave. *Chaucer* died in 1400, aged 72. *Gower* in 1402, blind and full of years.

OF BISHOP  
ANDREWS.

A RECUMBENT figure of a bishop, in his robes and badges, as prelate of the Garter, commemorates the pious, hospitable, and witty *Launcelot Andrews*, bishop of *Winchester*, who died in his adjacent palace, in 1624, aged seventy-one. *James I.* at dinner, attended by *Neile*, bishop of *Durham*, and this amiable churchman, asked of the first, whether he might not take his subjects money without the assistance of parlement? "God forbid," says the servile *Neile*, "but you should: you are the breath of our nostrils." Then, turning to *Andrews*, "Well, my lord, what say you?" The good bishop would have evaded the question, but the king being peremptory, he answered, "Then, Sir, I think it lawful to take "my brother *Neile's* money, for he offers it."

MONUMENT  
OF LOCKYER,  
A QUACK  
DOCTOR.

A FIGURE with its head reclined on one hand, in a great wig, and furred gown, represents *Lionel*

\* *Mr. Thomas Warton.*

*Lockyer*, a celebrated quack of the reign of *Charles II.* His virtues and his pills are thus expressed :

His virtues and his pills so well are known,  
That envy can't confine them under stone ;  
But they'l survive his dust, and not expire  
Till all things else, at th' universal fire.  
This verse is lost, his pills embalm him safe  
To future times without an epitaph.

I believe the last to be prophetic ; his pills are still to be found among the long list of quackeries which promise almost immortality to the credulous taker.

HERE are two other ridiculous epitaphs, which promise to the deceased a place in court, - after they have passed the limits of the grave. Thus, *John Trehearne*, porter to *James I.* is told of the reversion he is to have in heaven :

RIDICULOUS  
EPITAPHS.

In thy king's court good place to thee is given,  
Whence thou shalt go to the King's court of heaven.

But Miss *Barford* is flattered in a still higher manner :

Such grace the King of Kings bestow'd upon her,  
That now she lives with him a maid of honour.

AGAINST a wall is a singular diminutive figure, one foot three inches long, said to represent a dwarf, one *William Emerson*, who died in 1575, æt. 92. He is represented half naked, much ema-



ciated, lying in his shroud on a mat, most neatly cut.

JOHN FLETCHER, the celebrated dramatic poet of the reign of *James I.* was buried in this church, *August* the 19th, 1625, aged 49. He died of the plague : his memory is preserved in his works ; for I do not find either monument or epitaph to deliver down his fame to posterity.

I SHALL conclude this list with the monument of *Richard Humble*, his two wives, and children ; not on account of their grotesque figures, but for the sake of the pretty and moral inscription cut on one side.

A PRETTY  
ONE.

Like to the damask rose you see,  
Or like the blossom on the tree,  
Or like the dainty flower of *May*,  
Or like the morning of the day ;  
Or like the sun, or like the shade,  
Or like the gourd which *Jonas* had :  
Even so is man, whose thread is spun,  
Drawn out and cut, and so is done.  
The rose withers, the blossom blasteth,  
The flower fades, the morning hasteth ;  
The sun sets, the shadow flies,  
The gourd consumes, and man he dies.

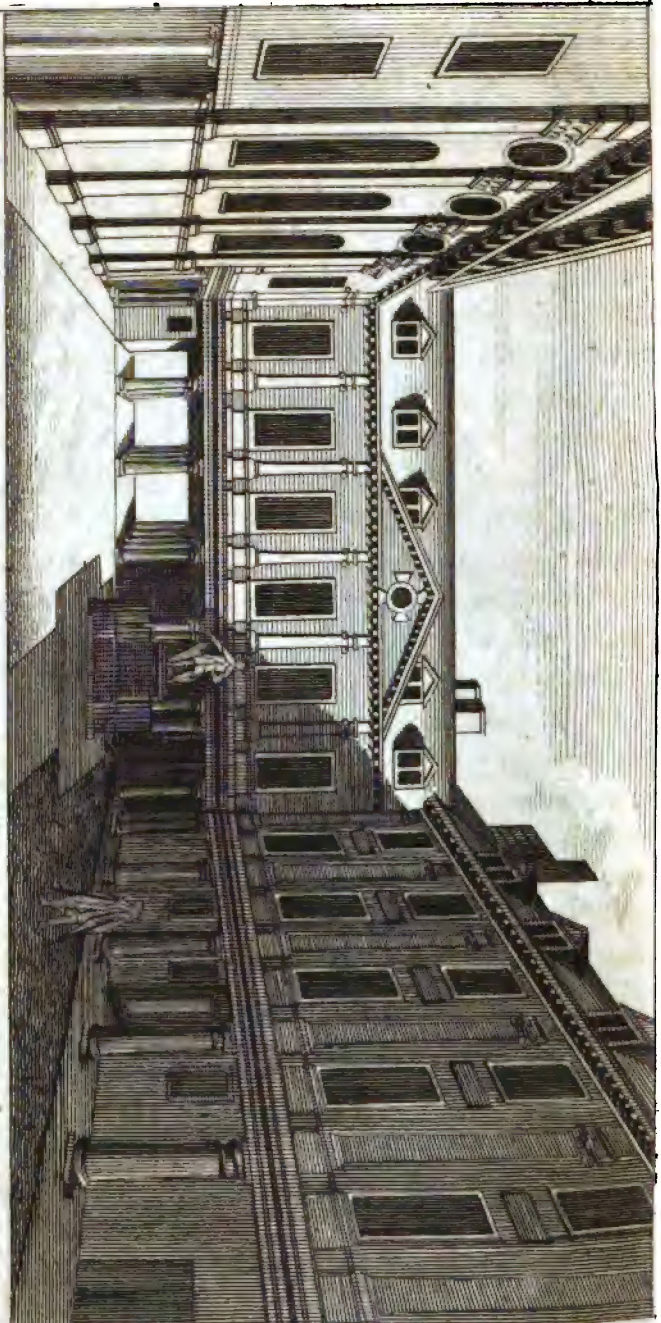
WINCHES-  
TER-HOUSE.

*WINCHESTER-HOUSE* was a very large building, not far from this church : the founder is unknown. Till the civil wars of the last century, it was the residence of the prelates during their attendance in parlement. Much of it is yet standing, tenanted by different families, or converted into warehouses.



*Richard Humble*  
*from his Monumental Effigy*  
*in S<sup>t</sup> Mary-Overies*

*View of ST THOMAS'S HOSPITAL in the Borough of Southwark.*



The great court is called *Winchester-square*, and in the adjacent street is the abutment of one of the gates. On the desertion of this palace, the prelates of *Winchester* had another allotted to them at *Chelsea*.

THE *Clink*, or manor of *Southwark*, is still THE CLINK. under the jurisdiction of the bishop of *Winchester*; who, besides a court-leet, keeps a court of record on the *Bank-side*, by his steward and bailiff, for pleas of debt, trespasses, &c.

IN *Southwark Park*, on the back of *Winchester-house*, was found, by Sir *William Dugdale*, knight, in 1658, in sinking the cellars for some new buildings, a very curious tessellated pavement, with a border in the form of a serpentine column.\*

A LITTLE to the west of this church is a lane called *Stoney-street*, which runs down to the water-side, nearly opposite to *Dowgate*, and probably was the continuation of the *Watling-street* road. This is supposed to have been a *Roman Trajectus*, and the ferry from *Londinum* into the province of *Cantium*. Marks of the antient causeway have been discovered on the northern side; on this, the name evinces the origin. The *Saxons* always give the name of *Street* to the *Roman* roads; and here they gave it the addition of *Stein*

STONEY-STREET.

\* *Dugdale* on embanking, 65.

or *Stoney*, from the pavement they found it composed of.

DEADMAN'S  
PLACE.

DEADMAN'S *place* lies a little farther: tradition says that it took its name from the number of dead interred there in the great plague, soon after the Restoration.

ST. THOMAS'S  
HOSPITAL.

FROM the calamity which destroyed *St. Mary Overie's*, in the year 1207, arose one of our noblest hospitals, that of *St. Thomas*. After the fire, the canons built, at a small distance from the priory, an occasional building for their reception till their house could be re-built. But in 1215, *Peter de Rupibus*, bishop of *Winchester*, disliking the situation, removed it to a place on which *Richard*, a Norman prior of *Bermondsey*, had, in 1213, erected an hospital for converts and poor children, which he called the *Almery*. *Peter de Rupibus* new founded it for canons regular, and endowed it with three hundred and forty-four pounds a year. It was held from the prior and abbot of *Bermondsey*, till the year 1428, when a composition was made between the abbot and the master of the hospital of *St. Thomas*, for all the lands and tenements held of the abbey for the old rent, to be paid to the said abbot. At the Dissolution it was surrendered into the hands of the king. In 1552, it was founded a third time, by the citizens of *London*, who purchased the suppressed hospital: in *July* they began the reparation, and in

*November* following opened it for the reception of the sick and poor ; not fewer than two hundred and sixty were the first objects of the charity. The patron was at the same time changed : the turbulent *Thomas Becket* very properly giving place to the worthy apostle *St. Thomas*.

TOWARDS the end of the last century, the building fell into decay. In the year 1699 the governors solicited the benevolence of the public for its support : and with such success, that they were enabled to rebuild it on the magnificent and extensive plan we now see. It consists of three courts, with colonnades between each : three wards were built at the sole cost of *Thomas Frederic*, esquire, of *London* : and three by *Thomas Guy*, citizen and stationer. The whole containing eighteen wards, and 442 beds. The expences attending this foundation are about 10,000*l.* a year. In the middle of the second court is a statue in brass of *Edward VI.* and beneath him the representation of the halt and maimed.

IN that of the third court is a stone statue of *Sir Robert Clayton*, knight, lord mayor of *London*, dressed in character, in his gown and chain. He gave 600*l.* towards re-building this hospital ; and left 2,300*l.* towards endowing it. The statue was erected before his death, which happened in 1714.

## ACCOUNT OF MR. GUY : HIS HOSPITAL.

THIS excellent institution has, within the last ten years, admitted and discharged,

In-patients, 80,717. Out-patients, 47,099.

And in the last account of 1787, it appears there were admitted and discharged

2,758 In-patients, 5,191 Out-patients.

Total in the year—7,949.

GUY'S HOS-  
PITAL.

MR. *Guy*, not satisfied with his great benefactions to the hospital of *St. Thomas*, determined to be the sole founder of another. The relation is very remarkable. At the age of seventy-six, he took a lease, of the governors of the former, of a piece of ground opposite to it, for the term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years, and on it, in 1721, at the expence of 18,793*l.* 16*s.* began to build the hospital which bears his name: and left to endow it, the prodigious sum of 219,499*l.* amassed from a very small beginning, chiefly by purchasing seamen's tickets! in the reign of queen *Anne*; and by his great success in buying and selling South Sea stock, in the memorable year 1720; and (ostensively) by the sale of bibles!—he seems to have profited both of God and *Mammon*.

HE was the son of an *Anabaptist* lighterman and coal-monger, in *Southwark*. On the death of his father, his mother brought him to *Tamworth*, her native town; and at a fit age bound him

apprentice to a bookbinder and bookseller, in *Cheapside*. On the expiration of his term, he set up for himself with the small sum of two hundred pounds. He joined with a set of booksellers, who carried on a trade in bibles, printed in, and smuggled out of *Holland*, to the great injury of the lawful printers. This was done for a considerable time; till the king's printers, by several prosecutions and seizures, obliged these illicit traders to desist. *Guy*, more artful and more pertinacious than his late partners, prevailed on the university of *Oxford* to contract with him for their privilege of printing bibles. But it is generally supposed that his great wealth was acquired by those articles in which Heaven most certainly had no concern. Attached to *Tamworth*, he founded there an almshouse and a library; and left a perpetual annuity of 125*l.* for their maintenance, as well as for apprenticing poor children belonging to the town; which chose him for one of its representatives.\* His death happened on *December 27th*, 1724, in the 80th year of his age; before which he saw his hospital covered with the roof. In the first court is his statue in brass, dressed in his livery gown. Besides his public expences, he gave, during life, to many of his poor relations, 10*l.* or 20*l.* a year; and to

\* *Maitland*, ii. 1306.



## ACCOUNT OF MR. GUY: HIS HOSPITAL.

others money to advance them in life; he bequeathed to his aged relations, 870*l.* in annuities; and to his younger relations and executors, the sum of 75,589*l.* !!!\*

IN the chapel (shouldering GOD's altar) is another statue of Mr. *Guy*, a most elegant performance, by Mr. *J. Bacon*, in 1779, in white marble. He is represented standing, in his livery gown, with one hand raising a miserable sick object, and with the other pointing to a second object, on a bier, carried by two persons into his hospital. This superfluity cost a thousand pounds; a proof of the exuberant wealth of the foundation, which could spare such a sum to be wasted on a needless occasion. I was told that at this time there were only two hundred beds: three wards being out of use, undergoing certain alterations. But I could not obtain the least account of the annual number of patients, or of the expenditure, or revenue; which other hospitals never fail to lay before the public. A repeated recent application has been equally unsuccessful.†

\* He also bequeathed to *Christ's Hospital* an annuity of 400*l.* for receiving four children, yearly; and 1000*l.* for discharging poor prisoners within the city and counties of *Middlesex* and *Surrey*, who could be released for 5*l.* In consequence of this legacy, above six hundred persons have obtained their liberty. ED.

† Mr. *Higmore*, in his history of public charities, says, that a corporation was established by act of parliament, in 1724, for the purpose of carrying Mr. *Guy's* will into execution; and adds, that

MR. *Maitland* obtained a *septenary* account of the patients admitted into this hospital between the years 1728 and 1734, by which we learn, that in the seven years they amounted to 12,402; and that the total disbursements in the year 1738 amounted to seven thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight pounds: and then the house contained twelve wards, and four hundred and thirty-five beds.

IN the laboratory is a large medallion in white marble of the great and pious BOYLE.

THE other religious house in *Southwark* was BERMONDSEY ABBY. *Bermondsey*, founded in 1082, by *Aylwin Childe*, a citizen of *London*, for monks of the *Cluniac* order: a cargo of which were imported hither by favor of archbishop *Lanfranc*, in the year 1089; from the priory *De Caritate*, on the *Loire*, in *Nivernois*. Soon after the resumption of the alien priories, it was converted into an abbey by *Richard II.* In 1539,\* it was surrendered into the king's hands by *Robert de Wharton*, who had his reward, not only of a pension of 333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* but also the bishoprick of *St. Asaph*† in *commendam*. The revenues of the house at the Dissolu-

the average number of patients received for seven years after its foundation, amounted annually to seventeen hundred and seventy. He gives little information respecting its *present* state, more than that the officers are numerous, that there is a *small* neat building for lunatics, thirteen wards, and four hundred and eleven beds. ED.

\* *Tanner.*

† *Willis's Abbies*, i. 230.

## BERMONDSEY-STREET.

tion were 474*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*; the poor monks received the annual pension of from ten to about five pounds apiece.

THE conventual church was then pulled down by Sir *Thomas Pope*, who built a magnificent house on the site. This became the habitation of the *Ratcliffs*, earls of *Sussex*. *Thomas*, the great rival of the favorite earl of *Leicester*, breathed his last within its walls.

CHURCH OF  
ST. MARY  
MAGDALEN.

THE present parochial church of *St. Mary Magdalen* was founded by the priors of *Bermondsey*, for the use of their adjoining tenants.

THE remains of antiquity in this neighborhood are, the antient gate of the abbey, with a large arch and a postern on one side. Adjoining is part of a very old building; and on passing beneath the arch, and turning to the left, is to be seen, within a court, a house of very great antiquity, called (for what reason I know not) king *John's court*.

BERMONDSEY  
STREET.

*BERMONDSEY-street* may at present be called the great *Wool Staple* of our kingdom. Here reside numbers of merchants, who supply *Rochdale*, *Leicester*, *Derby*, *Exeter*, and most other weaving districts in this kingdom, with that commodity. As *Southwark* may be considered as a great suburb to *London*, various other trades are carried on there to a vast extent: the Tanners, Curriers, Hatters, Dyers, Iron-founders, Rope-makers, Sail-

makers, and Block-makers, occupy a considerable part of the borough.

THE most eastern parish in *Southwark*, is that of *St. Olave*, or *Olaf*, so named from the *Danish* prince who was massacred by his *Pagan* subjects. The church appears to have been founded nearly five hundred years ago.\* The parish extends from the spot on *London-bridge*, on which was the draw-bridge, and stretches along the water-side as far as *St. Saviour's Dock*. In this parish, near the church, was the inn or lodging of the abbot of *Lewes* in *Sussex*. The chapel is still remaining, converted into a cellar, and, by the accumulation of earth, sunk under ground : and a gothic building, now turned into a wine-vault belonging to the *King's-head* tavern, may have been part of the mansion.

ST. OLAVE,  
OR OLAF'S  
CHURCH.

*St. John's* in *Horsley-down* is one of the fifty new churches. The spire is fluted, and ends absurdly enough in the *Ionic* scroll.

ST. JOHN'S  
HORSLEY-  
DOWN

ON *Sellenger's* wharf stood the town-house of the abbot of *St. Augustine's* at *Canterbury*; which being granted to Sir *Anthony Saint-Leger*, the wharf was named after him, but corrupted according to the modern spelling.†

THE abbot of *Battle* had also here his city-mansion. *Battle-bridge*, or rather *Stairs*, took

\* *Maitland*, ii. 1389.

† The same.

its name from the house : as did the streets called the *Mazes*, from the luxurious intricacies in his magnificent gardens.\*

ST. SAVIOUR'S  
DOCK.

ST. *Saviour's Dock*, or, as it is called, *Savory*, bounds the eastern end of this parish. *St. Saviour's Dock* may be considered as the port of *Southwark*. It is in length about four hundred yards, but of most disproportionable breadth, not exceeding thirty feet. The borough will certainly give it a more useful magnitude : and also rebuild the warehouses and magazines on each side. It is at present solely appropriated to barges, which discharge coals, copperas from *Writtlesea* in *Essex*, pipe-clay, corn, and various other articles of commerce. If the dock was deepened, and correspondent wharfs were erected, sloops and smaller vessels might come from different sea-ports, and here discharge their cargoes, without the expence of re-loading lesser craft, in order to re-land them at this dock. It antiently belonged to the priory of *St. Saviour's Bermondsey*, as did certain adjacent mills, which in 1536 were let by the monks to one *John Curlew*, for 6*l.* then the value of eighteen quarters of good wheat ; and he was besides bound to grind *gratis* all the corn used in that religious house.

ROTHER-  
HITHE.

ON the east side of the dock commences the

\* *Strype's Stow*, I. Book iv. p. 24.

parish of *Rotherhithe* or *Redriff*, which consists chiefly of one street of a vast length, running along the shore, and winding with the great bend of the river, to a very small distance from *Deptford*. The church is dedicated to *St. Mary*; the steeple consists of a square tower with a circular lanthorn, formed in the upper part of a peristyle of *Corinthian* columns: and out of its summit issues an elegant polygonal spire.—I introduce this parish, because it is comprehended in the bills of mortality, having been taken in, in the year 1636, with five other parishes. Near the extremity of this parish are the docks for the *Greenland* ships; a profitable nuisance, very properly removed to a distance from the capital. The greater dock is supposed to have been the mouth of the famous canal, cut in 1016 by king *Canute*, in order to avoid the impediment of *London-bridge*, and to lay siege to the capital by bringing his fleet to the west side.

THE *Loke*, in *Southwark*, was a hospital for leprous persons. It was dedicated to *St. Leonard*, and existed in the time of *Edward II*: till lately, it was, under the care of the hospital of *St. Bartholomew*, appropriated to the cure of another loathsome disease. The word changed into *Lock*, possibly has allusion to the necessity of the inmates being locked or kept apart from all other patients.

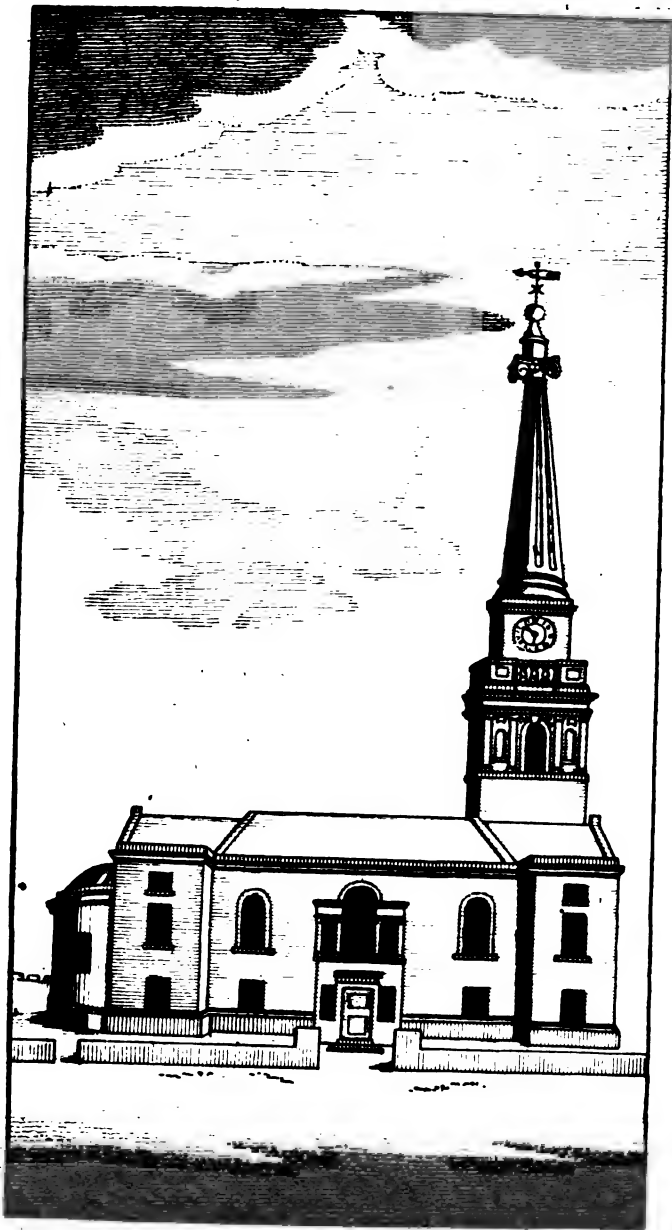
THE LOKE  
HOSPITAL.

TABARD,  
CHAUCER'S  
INN.

As the *Borough High-street* was the great passage into a great part of our kingdom, to and from our capital, it was particularly well furnished with inns. I shall only mention one immortalized by *Chaucer*. The sign is now perverted into the *Talbot*. It originally was the *Tabard*, so called from the sign—a sleeveless coat, open on both sides, with a square collar, and winged at the shoulders; worn by persons of rank in the wars, with their arms painted on them that they might be known. The use is now transferred to the Heralds. This was the rendezvous of the jolly pilgrims, who formed the troop which our father of poetry describes sallying out to pay its devotions to the great *St. Thomas Becket*, who for a long time superseded almost every other *Saint*.

Befelle that in that season, on a day,  
In *Southwerk* at the *Tabard* as I lay,  
Redy to wenden on my pilgrimage  
To *Canterbury*, with devoute corage,  
At night was come into that hostellerie  
Wel nine and twenty in a compaignie,  
Of sondry folk, by aventure yfalle,  
In felawship, and pilgrimes were they alle,  
That toward *Canterbury* wolden ride.  
The chambres and the stables weren wide,  
And wel we weren esed atte beste.

The memory of our great poet's pilgrimage is perpetuated by an inscription over the gateway:  
" This is the inn where Sir *Jeffry Chaucer*, and







“ nine and twenty pilgrims, lodged, in their journey to *Canterbury*, in 1383.”

A LITTLE west of *St. Mary Overie's* (in a place still called *Globe Alley*) stood the *Globe*, immortalized by having been the theatre on which *Shakespeare* first trod the stage, but in no higher character than the Ghost in his own play of *Hamlet*. It appears to have been of an octagonal form; and is said to have been covered with rushes.\* I have been told that the door was very lately standing. *James I.* granted a patent to *Laurence Fletcher*, *WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE*, *Richard Burbage*, *Augustine Philippes*, *John Heminges*, *Henrie Condell*, *William Sly*, *Robert Armin*, and *Richard Cowlie*, and others of his majesty's servants, to act here, or in any other part of the kingdom. Notwithstanding the modesty of *Shakespeare* made him decline taking any considerable part in his own productions, his good-nature, and friendship for the morose *Ben Johnson*, induced him to act both in the *Sejanus* and *Every Man in his Humour*; a benevolence that greatly contributed to bring the latter into public notice. But in *Shakespeare's* own plays, *Dick Burbage*, as he was familiarly called, was the favorite actor. *Condell* and *Heminges* were his intimate friends: and published his plays in folio, seven years after his death.

THE GLOBE,  
SHAKESPEARE'S  
THEATRE.

\* See an engraving of it in vol. I. of *Johnson's Shakespeare*.

THE playhouses, in and about *London*, were by this time extremely numerous, there not being fewer than seventeen between the years 1570 and 1629.

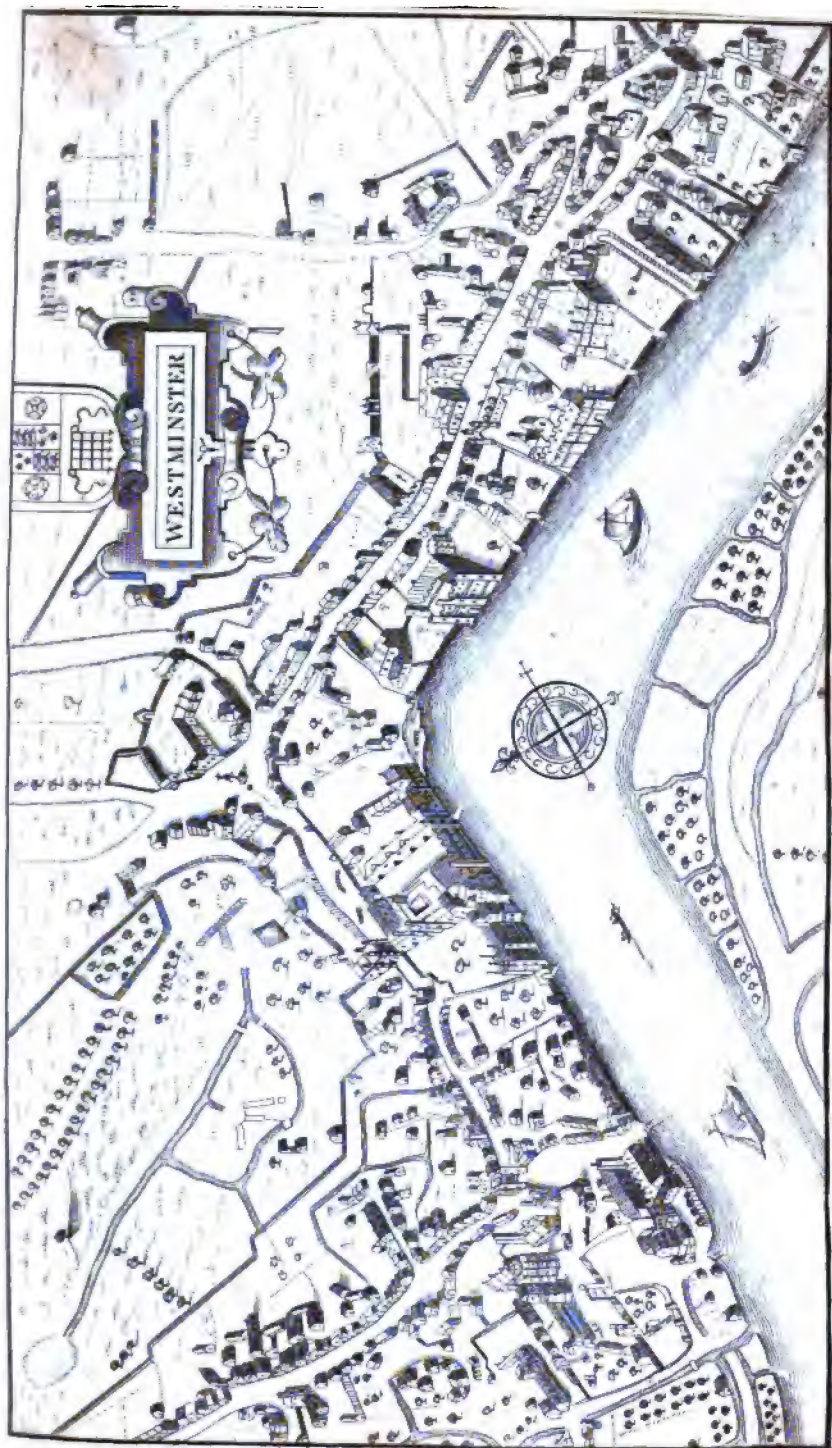
# ' WESTMINSTER.

I NOW return to the extremity of the western part of our capital, on the northern bank of the river. In the time of queen *Elizabeth*, the shore opposite to *Lambeth* was a mere marshy tract.

MILL-BANK. *Mill-bank*, the last dwelling in *Westminster*, is a large house, which took its name from a mill which once occupied its site. Here, in my boyish days, I often experienced the hospitality of the late Sir *Robert Grosvenor*,\* its worthy owner, by an ancestor of whom, it was purchased from the *Mordaunts*, earls of *Peterborough*. All the rest of his vast property about *London* devolved on him in right of his mother, *Mary*, daughter and heiress of *Alexander Davies* of *Ebury*, in the county of *Middlesex*. I find, in the plan of *London* by *Hollar*, a mansion on this spot, under the name of *Peterborough-house*. It probably was built by the first earl of *Peterborough*. It was inhabited by his successors, and retained its name till the time of the death of that great but

\* Grandfather to the present *Robert* earl *Grosvenor*. ED.







irregular genius *Charles*, earl of *Peterborough*, in 1735. It was rebuilt in its present form by the *Grovenor* family.

A LITTLE farther was the antient *Horse-ferry* between *Westminster* and *Lambeth*: suppressed on the building of *Westminster-bridge*. The ferry having been the property of the archbishops of *Canterbury*, they were allowed the sum of 3,000*l.* which was funded.

HORSE-  
FERRY.

A LITTLE beyond the *Horse-ferry* stands the church of *St. John the Evangelist*, one of the fifty voted by parlement, to give this part of the town the air of the capital of a Christian country. It was begun in 1721, and finished in 1728. The architect was Mr. *Archer*, but Sir *John Vanbrugh* has usually the discredit of this pile.\* Notwithstanding it is deservedly censured for its load of ornaments, they are by no means destitute of beauty. The aim at excess of magnificence is not a fault peculiar to the builder.

ST. JOHN  
THE EVAN-  
GELIST'S.

AT a small distance to the east is that noble specimen of gothic architecture, the conventual church of *St. Peter's* abbey of *Westminster*. The church is said to have been founded about the year 610, by *Sebert* king of the *East-Saxons*, on

WESTMIN-  
STER ABBY.

FOUNDED BY  
SEBERT.

\* For this, and a number of other corrections and additions, I am obliged to the MS. notes of Mr. GRAY, in an interleaved copy of *London and its Environs*, which I had the honor of perusing, by the favor of the Earl of HARCOURT.

the ruins of the temple of *Apollo*, flung down, quoth legend, by an earthquake. The king dedicated his new church to *St. Peter*; who descended in person, with a host of heavenly choristers, to save the bishop, *Mellitus*, the trouble of consecration. The saint descended on the *Surry* side, in a stormy night; but, prevailing on *Edric*, a fisherman, to waft him over, performed the ceremony: and, as a proof, left behind the chrism, and precious droppings of the wax candles, with which the astonished fisherman saw the church illuminated. He conveyed the saint safely back; who directed him to inform the bishop that there was no farther need of consecration. He likewise directed *Edric* to fling out his nets, who was rewarded with a miraculous draught of salmon: the saint also promised to the fisherman and his successors, that they never should want plenty of salmon, provided they presented every tenth to his church. This custom was observed till at lest the year 1382. The fisherman that day had a right to sit at the same table with the prior; and he might demand of the cellarer, ale and bread; and the cellarer again might take of the fish's tail as much as he could, with four fingers and his thumb erect.

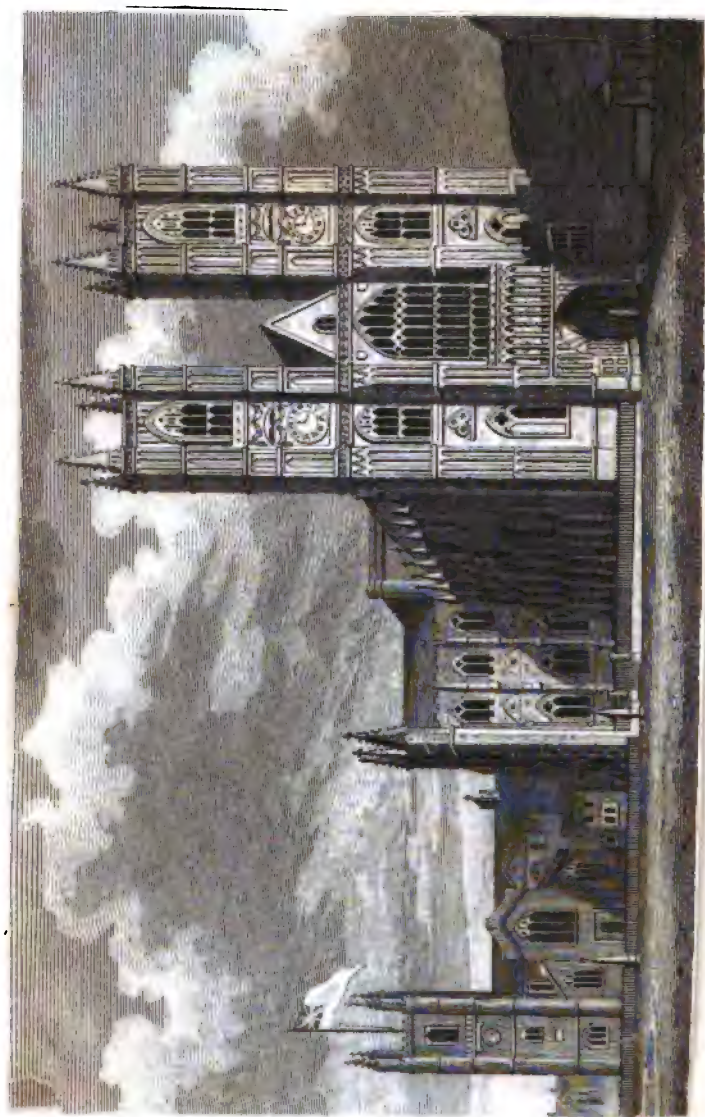
THE place in which it was built was then styled *Thornie* island, from its being over-run with thorns and briers; and it was besides insu-



*Engraved by W. Thomas.*

***NORTH ENTRANCE*** to the ***ABBAY CHURCH*** of  
*Westminster.*





lated by a branch of the *Thames*. Part of the insulation seems to remain. It commences a little above the old bridge at *Chelsea*, leading to *Jenny's Whim*, and the secondary stream supplies *Chelsea water-works*.\* This church was burnt by the *Danes*; and restored by the incontinent king *Edgar*, in 958, under the influence of *St. Dunstan*, the most continent of men, and such a lover of celibacy that he drove out of the church every married priest. *Edgar* ravished nuns: but he founded or re-founded fifty monasteries, and planted, with very poor endowments, in this, twelve monks of the *Benedictine* order.

BURNT BY  
THE DANES.  
REBUILT BY  
EDGAR.

It was reserved for the pious Confessor to rebuild both church and abbey; he began the work in 1049, and finished it in a most magnificent manner in 1066, and endowed it with the utmost munificence. An abbey is nothing without reliques. Here was to be found the veil, and some of the milk of the Virgin: the blade-bone of *St. Benedict*: the finger of *St. Alphage*: the head of *St.*

AGAIN BY  
EDWARD THE  
CONFESSOR.

RELIQUES.

\* According to *Maitland*, *Thorney* island was effected by a branch of the *Thames*, which entered from the east at the spot in *Channel* or *Canon-row*, where *Manchester*-buildings now stand, and running westward, intersected *King-street*, then followed *Gardener's-lane*, *Prince's-street*, and *College-street*, till it was re-united with the river. The editor of *Smith's* antiquities of *Westminster* fixes its commencement farther north, to a spot adjoining the southern end of the present *Privy-gardens*, the boundary of the antient palace of *Whitchell*. Ed.

## VIOLATION OF SANCTUARY.

*Maxilla*: and half the jaw-bone of *St. Anastasia*. The good *Edward* was buried in his own church. *William* the Conqueror bestowed on his tomb a rich pall: and in 1163, *Henry II.* lodged his body in a costly ferretry, translating it from its pristine place.

THIS church had been a noted sanctuary, and was one of those exempted from suppression by *Henry VIII.* *Stow* thinks that the privilege was granted to this church by its founder, king *Sebert*. That venerable and able antiquary the Reverend Mr. *Pegge*, supposes that it only took place after the canonization of *Edward* the Confessor, in 1198. I refer to his elaborate work on the subject of sanctuaries, in the eighth volume of the *Archæologia*. I shall only mention a very remarkable instance of a most sacrilegious violation of the privilege in this very church: in which, in the year 1378, *Robert Haule*, and *John Schakel*, esquires, had taken refuge, for no other reason than to save their persons from the rage of *John* of *Gaunt* duke of *Lancaster*, for refusing to deliver to him a *French* hostage, to whose ransom they had a right. The duke sent here fifty armed men. They first seduced *Schakel* from the sanctuary. *Haule* refused to confide in their promises; but remained at the altar, attending at high mass. *Haule* made a manful resistance with his short sword, and drove them into the chancel,



*Westminster Abbey.*



where he was slain. In his last words he recommended himself to God, the avenger of such injuries; and to the liberty of our holy mother the church. With him was murdered his servant, and a monk who had entreated the assassins not to violate the holiness of the place. *Haule* was interred in the abbey. Part of an inscription, relative to this cruel act, was remaining on a brass, in the time of *Weever*.\* *Sudbury*, archbishop of *Canterbury*, made complaint in parlement of this breach of privilege. The church was shut about four months, till it was purified from the profanation. The offenders were excommunicated, a large sum of money paid to the church, and all its privileges confirmed in the next parlement.

EITHER from the decay of the building, or a particular zeal and affection which *Henry III.* had for the royal *Confessor*, that prince pulled down the *Saxon* pile, and rebuilt it in its present elegant and magnificent form. In 1245 he undertook this great work, in the mode of architecture which began to take place in his days, but did not carry it on farther than four arches west of the middle tower; and the vaulting of this was not finished till 1296. He did not live to complete his design, which was carried on by his successor. It advanced slowly in succeeding reigns, and,

REBUILT A  
THIRD TIME  
BY HENRY  
III.

\* *Funeral Monuments*, 484, 5.

from the portcullis on the roof of the last arches, it appears that *Henry VII.* or *VIII.* contributed to the repairs, that being the device of those monarchs. It was never finished: the great tower, and two western towers, remaining incomplete at the Reformation; after which the two present towers arose. That in the centre is wanting. A casual fire had long before destroyed the roof; but by the piety of *Edward* and several of the abbots it was restored to the beauty and splendor we so justly admire.

HENRY III. performed two acts of pious respect to the remains of the founders of this abbey, which must not be omitted. He translated those of *Sebert* into a tomb of touchstone, beneath an arch made in the wall. Above were paintings, long since defaced, done by order of the king, who was strongly imbued with the love of the arts; Mr. *Walpole*\* has preserved several of the precepts for a number of paintings in this church, and other places. Among them are directions for painting *duos CHERUMBINOS cum hilari vultu et jocosos*.

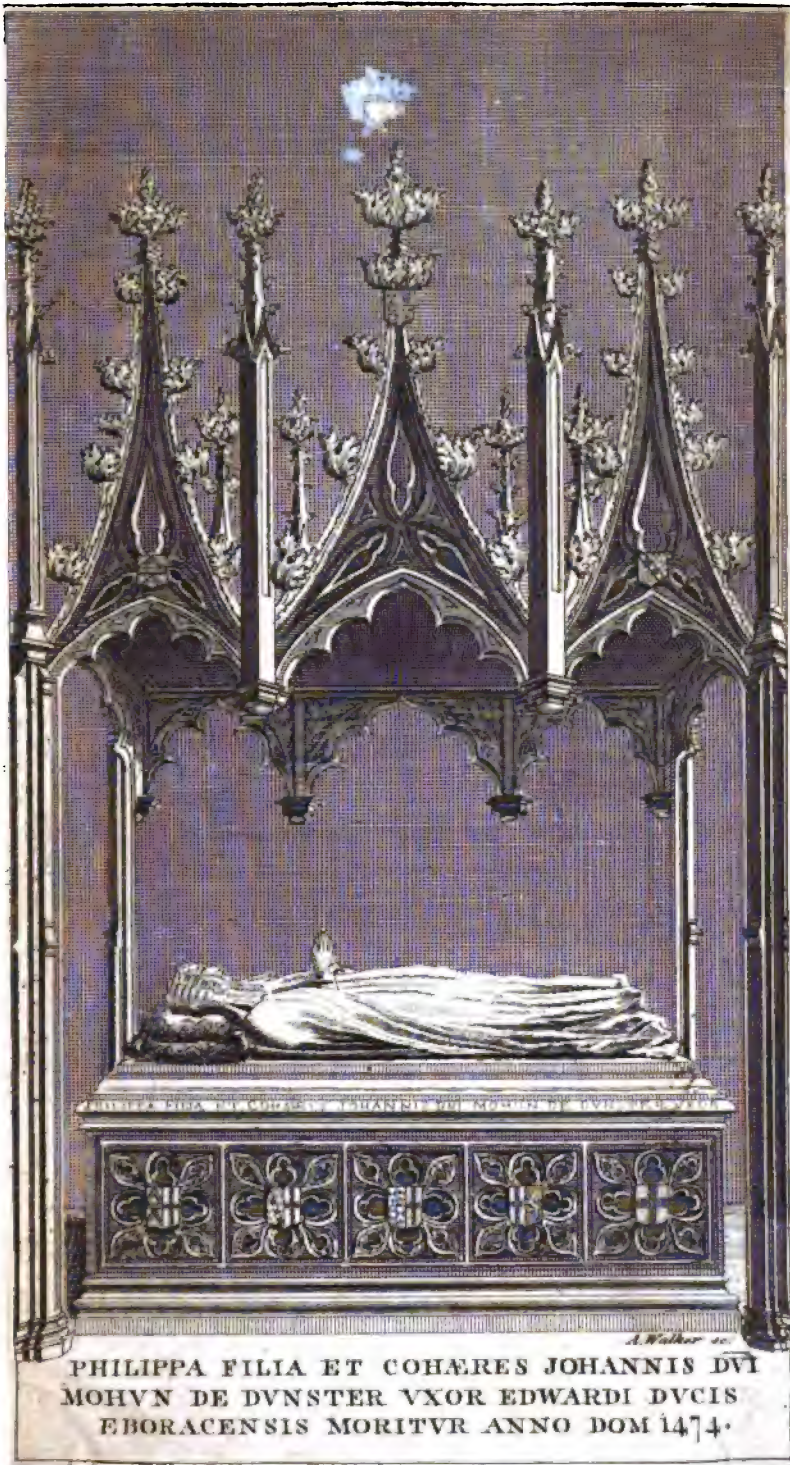
SHRINE OF  
EDWARD THE  
CONFESSOR,  
BY CAVALINI.

BUT what does that prince the most honor is the shrine,† which he caused to be made in honor of the *Confessor*, placed in a chapel which bears

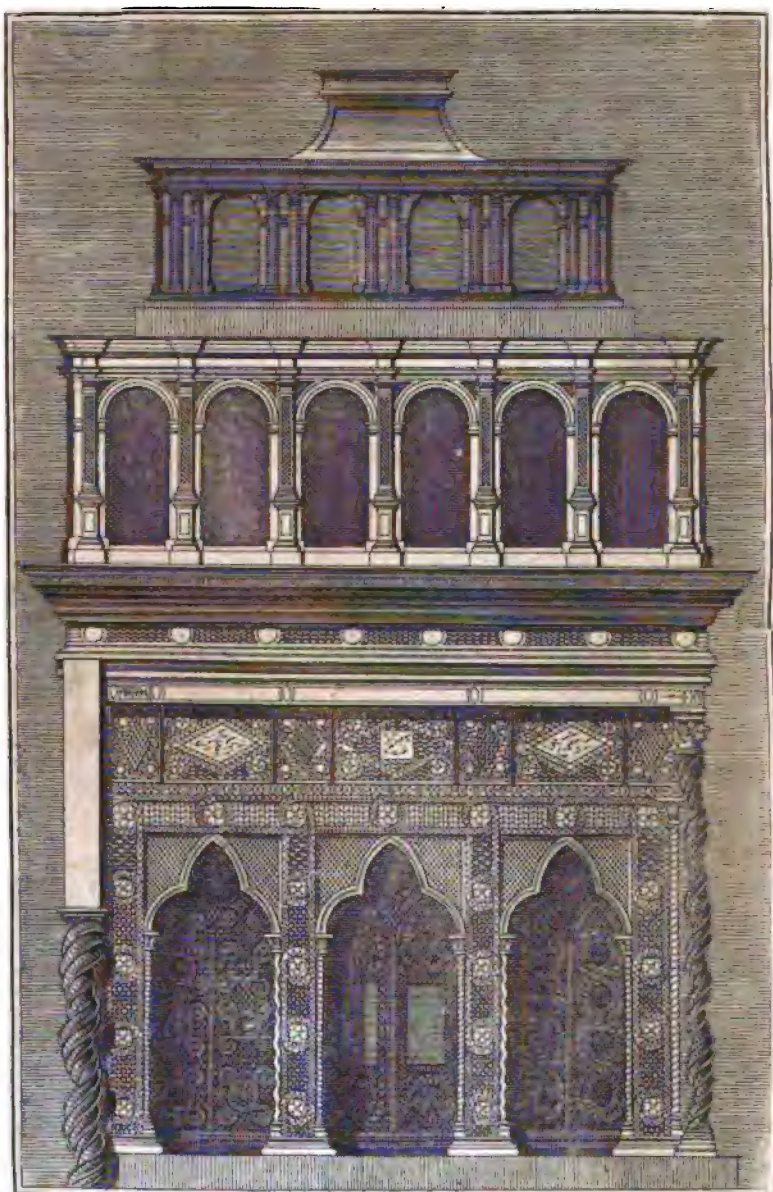
\* Anecdotes of Painting, 1, 2, & seq.

† Engraven by Mr. *Vertue*, and published among the *Vetusta Monumenta*, tab. xvi.









*The Monument of K. EDWARD the CONFESSOR*

his name. This beautiful mosaic work was the performance of *Peter Cavolini*, inventor of that species of ornament. It is supposed that he was brought into *England* by the abbot *Ware*, who visited *Rome* in 1256. *Weever* expressly says, "He brought from thence certain workmen, and rich porphery stones, whereof hee made that curious, singular, rare pavement before the high altar; and with these stones and workmen he did also frame the shrine of *Edward* the Confessor."\* This beautiful memorial consists of three rows of arches; the lower pointed, the upper round: and on each side of the lower is a most elegant twisted pillar, an ornament the artist seems peculiarly fond of. Children, or childish age, have greatly injured this beautiful shrine, by picking out the mosaic, through the shameful connivance of the attendant vergers.

ROUND this chapel are twelve other chapels, all built by *Henry III.* They were an after-thought, and formed no part of the original design. Before this shrine seem to have been offered the *spolia opima*. The *Scotch regalia*, and the sacred chair from *Scone*, were offered here; and *Alphonso*, third son to *Edward I.* who died in his childhood, presented the golden coronet of our unfortunate prince the last *Llewelyn*.

\* Funeral Monuments, 485.

## SHRINE OF EDWARD THE CONFESSOR.

ANOTHER,  
BY THE SAME  
ARTIST.

THIS is not the only specimen of *Cavalini's* skill, which we possess in this kingdom. Mr. *Walpole*\* has, at his beautiful villa near town, another shrine of his workmanship, brought, in 1768, from the church of *Santa Maria Maggiore*, in *Rome*; and placed in a chapel in his gardens. It was erected, in 1256, over the bodies of the holy martyrs *Simplicius*, *Faustina*, and *Beatrix*, by *John James Capoccio*, and *Vinia* his wife. It differs in form from the shrine of *St. Edward*, but is formed of the same materials, and adorned with the same twisted columns.

ALONG the freeze of the screen of the chapel, are fourteen legendary sculptures respecting the Confessor. They are so rudely done, that we may conclude that the art at this time was at a very low ebb. The first is the trial of queen *Emma*. The next the birth of *Edward*. Another is his coronation. The fourth tells us how our saint was frightened into the abolition of the *dane-gelt*, by seeing the devil dance upon the money bags. The fifth is the story of his winking at the thief who was robbing his treasury. The sixth is meant to relate the appearance of our SAVIOUR to him. The seventh shews how the invasion of *England* was frustrated by the drowning of the *Danish* king. Eighthly is seen the quarrel between the

\* It need scarcely be stated that the Mr. *Walpole*, so often referred to, was the celebrated *Horace* afterwards earl of *Orford*. ED.

boys. *Tosti* and *Harold*, predicting their respective fates. In the ninth sculpture is the *Confessor's* vision of the seven sleepers. Tenthly, how he meets *St. John the Evangelist* in the guise of a pilgrim. Eleventhly, how the blind were cured by their eyes being washed in his dirty water. Twelfthly, how *St. John* delivers to the pilgrims a ring. In the thirteenth they deliver the ring to the king, which he had unknowingly given to *St. John* as an alms, when he met him in the form of a pilgrim. This was attended with a message from the *Saint*, foretelling the death of the king. And the fourteenth shews the consequential haste made by him to complete his pious foundation.\*

IN this very chapel is a third proof of the skill of *Cavalini* or some of his pupils. It is an altar tomb of *Henry* himself, enriched like the shrine, and with wreathed columns at each corner.† The figure of this prince, who died in 1272, is of brass, and placed recumbent. This is supposed to have been the first brazen image known to have been cast in our kingdom. The little book, sold at the door to the visitors of this solemn scenery, will be a sufficient guide to the fine and numerous fune-

HENRY III.  
HIS TOMB, BY  
THE SAME.

\* All these are accurately engraven and fully explained, in the first volume of Mr. *Carter's Antiquities*.

† See *Sandford's Genealogies*, 92.—*Dart*, tab. 85. vol. ii.—*Gough's Sepulch. Mon.* i. 57. tab. xx, xxi.

brial memorials of the place. Let me only observe, that here may be read an excellent lecture on the progress of these efforts of human skill, from the simple altar tomb to the most ostentatious proofs of human vanity. The humble recumbent figure with uplifted hands, as if deprecating the justice of Heaven for the offences of this mortal state ; or the proper kneeling attitude, supplicating that mercy which the purest must stand in need of, may be seen here in various degrees of elegance. The careless lolling attitude of heroes in long gowns and flowing periwigs succeeds ; and after them, busts or statues vaunting their merits, and attended with such a train of *Pagan* deities, as would almost lead to suppose it a heathen *Pantheon* instead of a *Christian* church.

As far as respects the figures on the antient tombs, there is a dull uniformity. They generally are recumbent ; often with their hands joined, and erect. If their spouses are placed on their side, as a mark of conjugal affection, the hand of one is clasped in that of the other. Frequently the legs of the hero are crossed, in case he had gained that honorable privilege by the merits of a crusade, and his hand is employed in the menacing action of unsheathing his sword. The sides of the tombs are often embellished with figures of the offspring of the deceased ; frequently with figures of mourn-

ers, *pleureurs*, or weepers,\* generally in monastic habits, as whole convents were wont (and still are accustomed, in *Catholic* countries) to pour out their pious inhabitants to form processions at the funerals of the great. In our capital, the fraternity of *Augustine Papey*, the threescore priests of *Leaden-hall*, and the company of parish-clerks, skilled in singing *diriges* and the funeral offices, were accustomed to attend the solemn burials.

TASTELESS as are the figures of the deceased, yet the ornaments above are often in the richest style that the wild unfettered genius of *Gothic* architecture could invent; fine and light sculpture of foliage, of animals, or human forms. The monuments of *Aymer de Valence* earl of *Pembroke*, who was murdered in *France* in 1323, and of *Edmund Crouchback* earl of *Lancaster*, are magnificent. On the side of these tombs are the figures of the *pleureurs*, or mourners, exemplified in numbers of other tombs in this kingdom. Mr. *Gough* has favored us with very elegant engravings of both of these, in his splendid work on *British* sepulchral monuments.

\* See the curious contract, in *Dugdale's Warwickshire*, p. 354, between the executors of *Richard Beauchamp* earl of *Warwick*, and *John Essex*, marbler; *William Austin*, founder; and *Thomas Stevens*, copper-smith; for their making xiv lords and ladies in divers vestures called *weepers*, and xiv images of *mourners*, to be gilt by *Bartholomew Lambespring*, *Dutchman*, and goldsmith of *London*.

IN the reigns of queen *Elizabeth*, and *James I.* begins to appear a ray of taste in the sculptors. I shall instance one of the six sons of *Henry* lord *Norris*, who appear kneeling round his magnificent cenotaph (for he was buried at *Rycot*) in the chapel of *St. Andrew*. This figure has one hand on his breast, the other a little removed from it; an attitude of devotion, inexpressibly fine, in defiance of the ungraceful dress of the time. Lord *Norris* died in 1589.\*

ANOTHER proof is in the monument of Sir *Francis Vere*, who died in 1608, distinguished by thirty years of able service in the Low Countries in the reign of *Elizabeth*. He is represented in a gown recumbent; over him, four fine figures of armed knights, kneeling on one knee, support a marble slab, on which are strewed the various parts of his armour. At *Breda* is the tomb of *Ingelbert II.* count of *Nassau*, who died in 1504, executed on the same idea.

THE figure of young *Francis Hollis*, son of *John* earl of *Clare*, cut off at the age of eighteen, in 1622, on his return from a campaign in the *Netherlands*, has great merit. He is placed, dressed

\* *Dugdale's Baronage*, ii. 404.—*Dart*, by mistake, calls this nobleman *Francis*; who was grandson to *Henry*, and left only one child, a daughter. He fell a suicide, in a fit of proud resentment, for an imaginary affront on account of a lord *Scrope*, which he had not the sense, or the courage, to accommodate in a proper manner.

like a *Grecian* warrior, on an altar, in a manner that does great credit to *Nicholas Stone*, or rather to the earl, to whom Mr. *Walpole* justly attributes the design.

THE figure of Doctor *Busby*, master of *Westminster* school, who died in 1695, is elegant and spirited. He lies resting on one arm; a pen in one, a book in the other hand: his countenance looking up. His loose dress is very favorable to the sculptor,\* who has given it most graceful flows: the close cap alone is inimical to his art.

I CANNOT go through the long series of tombs: nor will I attempt, like the *Egyptians* of old, to bring the silent inhabitants to a posthumous trial, or draw their frailties to light. I will only mention the crowned heads who here repose, till that day comes which will level every distinction of rank, and shew every individual in his proper character. *Qualis erat*, says a beautiful and modest inscription, *iste dies indicabit*.

THE second of our monarchs who lies here, is EDWARD I. the renowned *Edward* I. in an altar tomb, as modest and plain, as his fame was great. A long inscription in monkish lines imperfectly records the deeds of the conqueror of *Scotland*, and of the antient *Britons*. In 1770, antiquarian curiosity was so urgent with the respectable dean of *West-*

\* *Francis Bird*. Ed.



*minster*, as to prevale on him to permit certain members of the society, under proper regulations, to inspect the remains of this celebrated hero; and discover, if possible, the composition which gave such duration to the human body. The writs *de cera renovanda circa corpus regis Edwardi primi*\* being extant, gave rise to this search.

IN the minute relation by that able and worthy antiquary the late Sir *Joseph Ayliffe*, bart. almost every particular is given. On lifting up the lid of the tomb, the royal body was found wrapped in a strong thick linen cloth, *waxed* on the inside: the head and face were covered with a *sudarium* or face-cloth of crimson sarcenet, wrapped into three folds, conformable to the napkin used by our Saviour in his way to his crucifixion, as we are assured by the church of *Rome*. On flinging open the external mantle, the corpse was discovered in all the ensigns of majesty, richly habited. The body was wrapped in a fine linen cere-cloth, closely fitted to every part, even to the very fingers and face. Over the cere-cloth was a tunic of red silk damask; above that a stole of thick white tissue crossed the breast, and on this, at six inches distance from each other, quatre-foils of philligree-work, of gilt metal set with false stones, imitating rubies, sapphires, amethysts, &c.; and the inter-

\* *Archaeologia*, iii. 376, 398, 399.—Similar warrants were issued on account of *Edward III. Richard II. and Henry IV.*

vals between the quatre-foils on the stole, powdered with minute white beads, tacked down into a most elegant embroidery, in form not unlike what is called the true lover's knot. Above these habits was the royal mantle of rich crimson sattin, fastened on the left shoulder with a magnificent *fibula*, of gilt metal richly chased, and ornamented with four pieces of red, and four of blue, transparent paste, and twenty-four more pearls. The corpse, from the waist downwards, was covered with a rich cloth of figured gold, which fell down to the feet and was tucked beneath them. On the back of each hand was a quatre-foil like those on the stole. In his right hand was a sceptre with a cross of copper gilt, and of elegant workmanship, reaching to the right shoulder. In the left hand the rod and dove, which passed over the shoulder and reached the royal ear. The dove stood on a ball placed on three ranges of oak leaves of enamelled green; it was of white enamel. On the head was a crown charged with trefoils made of gilt metal.\* The head was lodged in the cavity of the stone-coffin, always observable in those receptacles of the dead. I refer the reader to the *Archaeologia* for the other *minutiæ* attendant on the habiting of the royal corpse. It was dressed in conformity to antient usage, even as early as the

\* The dress is represented on a seal of this monarch's, in *Sandford's Genealogy*, 120, with tolerable accuracy.

time of the *Saxon Sebert*. The use of the cerecloth is continued to our days: in the instance of our late king, the two serjeant-surgeons had 122*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* each for opening and embalming; and the apothecary 152*l.* for a fine double *cere-cloth*, and a due quantity of rich perfumed aromatic powders.\*

ELEANOR  
HIS QUEEN.

ELEANOR of *Castile*, the beautiful and affectionate queen of *Edward*, was in 1290 deposited here. Her figure,† in copper gilt, rests on a tablet of the same, placed on an altar tomb of *Petworth* marble.

THE murdered prince *Edward* II. found his grave at *Glocester*: his son, the glorious warrior EDWARD III. *Edward* III. rests here. His figure at full length, made of copper once gilt, lies beneath a rich gothic shrine of the same material. His hair is disheveled, his beard long and flowing. His gown reaches to his feet. Each hand holds a sceptre. The figures of his children in brass surround the altar tomb.‡ His worthy queen *Philippa* was interred at his feet.§ Her figure in alabaster represents her as a most masculine woman. She died in 1369: her royal spouse in 1377. His latter end was marked with misfortunes; by the death of his son the Black Prince; by a raging pesti-

\* *Archaeologia*, iii. 402.

† *Sandford*, 131.

‡ *Sandford*, 177.—*Gough's Sepulch. Mon.* i. 139. tab. lv, lvi.

§ *Sandford*, 172.—*Gough*, i. 63. tab. xxiii.

lence; but more by his unseasonable love in his doating years. How finely does Mr. *Gray* paint his death, and the gay entrance of his successor into power, in the bitter taunt he puts into the mouth of a *British* bard!

Mighty victor, mighty lord,  
Low on his funeral couch he lies!  
No pitying heart, no eye, afford  
A tear to grace his obsequies.  
Is the sable warrior fled?  
Thy son is gone: he rests among the dead!  
The swarm, that in thy noon-tide beam were born?  
Gone to salute the rising morn.  
Fair laughs the morn, and soft the *Zephyr* blows,  
While, proudly riding o'er the azure realm,  
In gallant trim the gilded vessel goes;  
Youth on the prow, and pleasure at the helm;  
Regardless of the sweeping whirlwind's sway,  
That, hush'd in grim repose, expects his evening-prey.

THE tomb of the wasteful unfortunate prince RICHARD II. *Richard* II. and his first consort *Anne*, daughter of *Wenceslaus* king of *Bohemia*, is the next in order.\* It was erected by *Henry* V. Their figures, in the same metal as the former, lie recumbent on it. He had directed them to be made in his life-time, by *B.* and *Godfrey*, of *Wood-street*, goldsmiths: the expence of gilding was four hundred marks. The countenance of *Richard* is very unlike the beautiful painting of him on board, six feet eleven inches high, by three feet seven inches

HIS POR-  
TRAIT.

\* *Sandford*, 203.—*Gough's Sepulch. Mon.* i. 163. tab. lxi, lxii.

broad ; in which he is represented sitting in a chair of state, with a globe in one hand, the sceptre in the other ; a crown on his head ; and his dress extremely rich and elegant ; many parts marked with his initial, R. surmounted with a crown. His countenance remarkably fine and gentle, little indicative of his bad and oppressive reign.\*

THIS picture, after the test of nearly four hundred years, is in the highest preservation ; and not less remarkable for the elegance of the coloring, than the excellence of the drawing, considering the early age of the performance. It was retouched by *Vandyk*, and again about the year 1727. The back ground is elevated above the figure, of an uneven surface, and gilt. The curious will find, in Mr. *Walpole's* *Anecdotes*, vol. i. an ingenious conjecture respecting the method of painting in that early period, which has given such amazing duration to the labors of its artists. This portrait was originally hung up in the choir of the abby ; but about a dozen years ago was removed to the *Jerusalem* chamber.

HENRY V. WITHIN a beautiful chapel of gothic workmanship, of open iron-work, ornamented with various images, is the tomb of the gallant prince *Henry V.*† a striking contrast to the weak and

\* *Vetusta Monumenta*, tab. iv.

† *Sandford*, 289.

luxurious *Richard*. This was built by *Henry VII.* in compliment to his illustrious relation and predecessor. His queen *Catherine* had before erected his monument, and placed his image, cut in heart of oak, and covered over with silver, on an altar tomb; the head was (as our learned guide told us) of solid silver, which, in the reign of *Henry VIII.* was sacrilegiously stolen away. The wooden headless trunk still remains.

ON each side of this royal chapel is a winding staircase, inclosed in a turret of open iron-work, which leads into a chauntry founded for the purpose of masses, for the repose of the soul of this great prince. The front looks over the shrine of the Confessor. Here is kept a parcel of human figures, which in old times were dressed out and carried at funeral processions; but at present, very deservedly, have obtained the name of the *ragged regiment*. More worthy of notice is the elegant termination of the *columelle* of the two staircases, which spread at the top of the turrets into roofs of uncommon elegance.

ONE end of this chauntry rests against that of the chapel of *Henry VII.* Among the stone statues placed there is the *French* patron *St. Denys*, most composedly carrying his head in his hand.

ON the south side of the chauntry, over his monument, is the representation of his coronation.

## EDWARD V. AND HIS BROTHER.

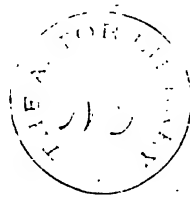
The face of *Henry* is distinguished by a wen under his chin ; with which it was probably marked, as it is not to be supposed that the sculptor would have added a deformity.\*

**HIS QUEEN.** CATHERINE, his royal consort, had less respect payed to her remains. She had sunk from the bed of the conqueror of *France*, to that of a common gentleman : yet gave to these kingdoms a long line of princes. She died in 1437, and was interred in the chapel of our lady in this church. When her grandson *Henry VII.* ordered that to be pulled down, to make room for his own magnificent chapel, he ungratefully neglected the remains of this his ancestress, and suffered them to be flung carelessly into a wooden chest, where they still rest near her *Henry's* tomb.

**EDWARD V.  
AND HIS  
BROTHER.** NEXT is the cenotaph of the two innocents, *Edward V.* and his brother *Richard* duke of *York*. In the reign of *Charles II.* certain small bones were found in a chest under a staircase in the *Tower*. These, by order of *Charles*, were removed here ; and, under the supposition of their belonging to the murdered princes, this memorial of their sad fate was erected, by order of that humane monarch, after a design by Sir *Christopher Wren*.†

\* Mr. *Carter* intends to engrave this in his specimens of antient sculpture.

† *Parentalia*, 333.







**MARGARET COUNTESS of RICHMOND**





fanatics, to which he bequeathed “our grete piece  
 “of the holie crosse, which, by the high provision  
 “of our Lord God, was conveied, brought, and  
 “delivered to us from the isle of *Cyo*, in *Greece*,  
 “set in gold and garnished with perles and pre-  
 “cious stones; and also the preciouise relique of  
 “oon of the legges of *St. George*, set in silver  
 “parcel gilte, which came into the hands of our  
 “broder and cousyn *Lewys*, of *France*, the time  
 “that he wan and recovered the citie of *Millein*,  
 “and given and sent to us by our cousyne the  
 “cardinal of *Amboise*.”\*

HERE also rest, freed from the cares of their QUEEN ELI-  
 eventful reigns, the rival queens, *Elizabeth*, and ZABETH, AND  
 the unhappy *Mary Stuart*. The same species of MARY QUEEN  
 monument incloses both, in this period of the OF SCOTS.  
 revival of the arts. The figure of each lies under  
 an elegant canopy supported by pillars of the  
*Corinthian* order.† Two great blemishes obscure  
 the characters of this illustrious pair. *Elizabeth*  
 will never be vindicated from treachery, hypo-  
 crisy, and cruelty in the death of *Mary*. The  
 love of her subjects was the pretext: the reality,  
 a female jealousy of superior charms, with the  
*spretæ injuria formæ*, discovered in a letter of  
 passion, accusing another female, ‡ perhaps equally

\* Will of Henry VII. 34.

† Dart, i. 152. 171.

‡ See the famous letter of *Mary Stuart*, in *Burghley's state papers*, 558.

touched with the same tormenting passion. The long and undeserved sufferings of *Mary*, from one of her own sex, a sister princess, from whom she had reason to expect every relief, make us forget her crime, and fling a veil over the fault of distressed, yet criminal beauty.

JAMES TO  
GEORGE II.

THE peaceful pedant *James* I, his amiable *Henry*, and the royal rakish *Charles*, the second of the name; the sullen mis-treated hero *William*, his royal consort the patient *Mary*; *Anne*, glorious in her generals, and *George* II. repose within the royal vault of this chapel. No monument blazons their virtues; it is left to history to record the busy and often empty tale of majesty. *George* I. was buried at *Hanover*; his son caused a vault to be made in this for himself, his *Caroline*, and family, and directed the side-board of her coffin, and that of his own (when his hour came) to be constructed in such a manner as to be removed, so that their loving dust might inter-mingle.

I SHALL drop these subjects of mortality, with pointing out a single monument of inferior note. A very fine figure of *Time*, executed in *Italy*, in white marble, holds in his hand a scroll, with an inscription of uncommon elegance, written by Doctor *Friend*, to commemorate the premature death of the honorable *Philip Carteret*, younger son of *George Lord Carteret*, at the age of 19, in

the year 1710. *Time* thus seems to address himself to him : \*

Quid breves te delicias tuorum,  
Næniis *Phæbi* chorus omnis urget  
Et mei falcis subito recisum

ELEGANT IN-  
SCRIPTION  
ON A YOUTH.

Vulnere plangit !

En puer ! vitæ pretium caducæ  
Hic tuum custos vigil ad favillam  
Semper adstabo et memori tuebor  
Marmore famam :

Audies clarus pietate, morum  
Integer, multæ studiosus artis :  
Hic frequens olim leget, hæc sequetur  
Æmula pubes.

Why flows the Muse's mournful tear  
For thee, cut down in life's full prime ?  
Why sighs for thee the parent dear,  
Cropt by the scythe of hoary Time ?

Lo! this, my boy, 's the common lot—  
To me thy memory entrust ;  
When all that's dear shall be forgot,  
I'll guard thy venerated dust.

From age to age, as I proclaim  
Thy learning, piety, and truth,  
Thy great example shall inflame,  
And emulation raise in youth.†

I SHALL quit these solemn scenes ‡ with the

\* *Dart*, ii. 112.

† Thus translated in the little historical description, &c.

‡ But I shall not quit them without mentioning an error in my *Journey to London*, p. 389, in naming the lady, who died by the pricking her finger with a needle, lady *Susanna Grey* : whereas the fabulists in *Westminster Abby* attribute the misfortune to lady *Elizabeth Russel*.

beautiful reflections of Mr. *Addison*, made on the spot: and hope they may have the same weight with the reader, which they have on me, whenever I peruse the following piece of instructive eloquence. "When I look" (says the delightful moralist) "upon the tombs of the great, every emotion of envy dies in me: when I read the epitaphs of the beautiful, every inordinate desire goes out: when I meet with the grief of parents upon a tomb-stone, my heart melts with compassion: when I see the tomb of the parents themselves, I consider the vanity of grieving for those whom we must quickly follow: when I see kings lying by those who deposed them, when I consider rival wits placed side by side, or the holy men that divided the world with their contests and disputes, I reflect with sorrow and astonishment on the little competitions, factions, and debates of mankind. When I read the several dates of the tombs, of some that died yesterday, and some six hundred years ago, I consider that great day when we shall all of us be contemporaries, and make our appearance together."\*

At the dissolution, this great monastery, the second mitred abby in the kingdom, underwent the common lot of the religious houses. In 1534,

\* Spectator, vol. i. N° 26.

the abbot, *William Benson*, subscribed to the king's supremacy, and in 1539 surrendered his monastery into the royal hands, and received as a reward the office of first dean to the new foundation, consisting of a dean and twelve prebendaries. It was also erected into a bishoprick, but the only bishop was *Thomas Thirleby*; it being suppressed in 1550, on his translation to *Norwich*.

WHEN the protector *Somerset* ruled in the fullness of power, this magnificent, this sacred pile narrowly escaped a total demolition. It was his design to have pulled it down, and to have applied the materials towards the palace he was then erecting in the *Strand*, known by the name of *Somerset-house*. He was diverted from his design by a bribe of not fewer than fourteen manors.—Mortals should be very delicate in pronouncing the vengeance of Heaven on their fellow-creatures: yet, in this instance, without presumption, without superstition, one may suppose his fall to have been marked out by the Almighty, as a warning to impious men. He fell on the scaffold on *Tower-hill*, lamented only because his overthrow was effected by a man more wicked, more ambitious, and more detested than himself. In their ends there was a consent of justice: both died by the ax: and both of their headless bodies were flung, within a very short space of time, into the same place, among the attainted herd.



## CHANGES IN ITS ESTABLISHMENT.

IN the reign of queen *Mary*, the former religion of the place experienced a brief restoration. She with great zeal restored it to the antient conventual state: collected many of the rich habits and *insignia* of that splendid worship; established fourteen monks, and appointed for their abbot *John Feckenham*, a man of great piety and learning, who, on his expulsion in the succeeding reign, finished his days in easy custody in *Wisbech* castle.

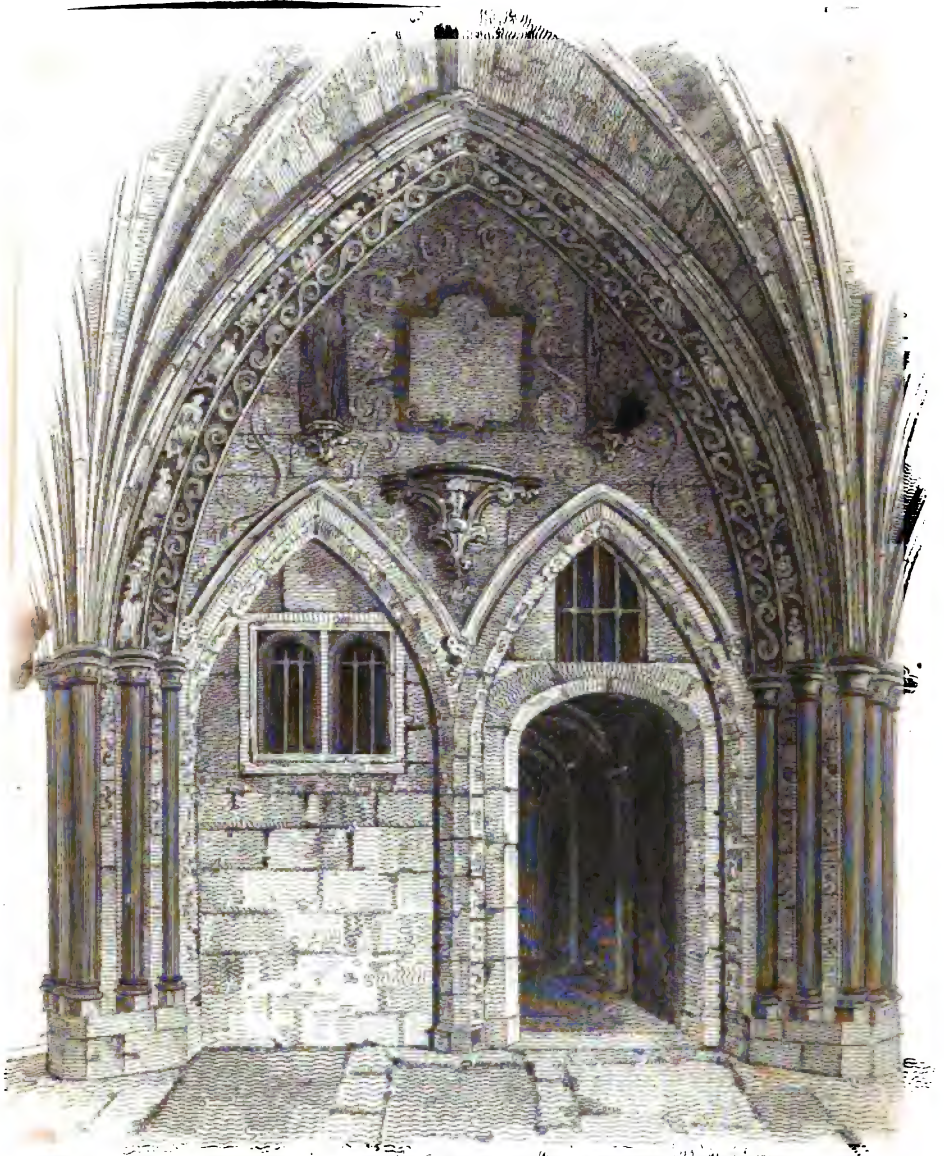
IN 1560 it was changed into a collegiate church, consisting of a dean, and twelve secular canons, and thirty petty canons, and other members, two school-masters, and forty king's or queen's scholars, twelve almsmen, and many officers and servants.\* But there seems to have been a school there from the first foundation of the abbey. *Ingulphus*, abbot of *Crowland*, speaks of his having been educated at it; and of the disputations he had with the queen of the *Confessor*, and of the presents she made him in money in his boyish days.†

**CLOISTERS.** BESIDES the church, many of the antient appendages remain. The cloisters are entire, and filled with monuments. The north and west cloisters were built by abbot *Littlington*, who died in 1386: he also built the granary, which

\* *Tanner*.

† Quoted by *Stow*, book 1. vol. i. 123.





Entrance to the Chapter house, Westminster Abbey

was afterwards the dormitory of the king's scholars; of later years rebuilt.

THE entrance into the chapter-house (built in 1250) is on one side of the cloister, through a most rich and magnificent gothic portal, the mouldings most exquisitely carved: this is divided into two gothic doors. The room is an octagon, each side of which had most superb and lofty windows, which being now filled up, it is lighted by smaller ones. The opening into this room is as noble as that from the cloister. The stone roof is destroyed, and one of plank is substituted. The central pillar remains, light, slender, and elegant, surrounded by eight others; bound by two equidistant *fasciæ*, and terminated in capitals of beautiful simplicity. By consent of the abbot, in 1377, the commons of *Great Britain* first held their parlements in this place; the crown undertaking the repairs. Here they sat till the year 1547, when *Edward VI.* granted the chapel of *St. Stephen* to their use. It is at present filled with the public records, among which is the original *Domesday* book, now above seven hundred years old: it is in as fine preservation as if it was the work of yesterday.

CHAPTER-HOUSE.

BENEATH the chapter-house is a very singular crypt. The roof, which forms the floor of the former, is supported by a short round pillar, quite hollow. The top spreads into massy plain ribs,

CRYPT.

## JERUSALEM CHAMBER.

the supports of the roof. The walls are not less than eighteen feet thick, and form a most firm base to the superstructure. They had been pierced with several small windows, which are now lost by the vast increase of earth on the outside;\* one is just visible in the garden belonging to Mr. *Barrow*.

JERUSALEM  
CHAMBER.

THE *Jerusalem* chamber formed a part of the abbot's lodgings; and was built by *Littlington*. It is noted for having been the place where *Henry IV.* breathed his last: he had been seized with a swoon while he was praying before the shrine of *St. Edward*: and, being carried into this room, asked, on recovering, where he was? Being informed, he answered, (I will give his reply in the words of *Shakespeare*, borrowed from history)

Laud be to God!—even there my life must end.  
It hath been prophesied to me many years  
I should not die but in *Jerusalem*,  
Which vainly I suppos'd the HOLY LAND!

The devil is said to have practised such a delusion on pope *Syvester II.* having (on consultation) assured his holiness that he should die in *Jerusalem*; and kept his word, by taking him off as he was saying mass, in 1003, in a church of that name in *Rome*.†

I OMITTED to mention the revenues of this

\* This crypt is only accessible through the house of Mr. *Barrow*.

† *Brown's Fasciculus*, i. 83. 88.

great house, which, in its monastic state, *Speed* makes to amount to 3977*l.* per ann. *Dugdale* to 3471*l.*

Not far from the abbey stood the *Sanctuary*, SANCTUARY. the place of refuge absurdly granted, in old times, to criminals of certain denominations. The church belonging to it was in form of a cross, and double; one being built over the other. Such is the account that *Doctor Stukely* gives of it, for he remembered it standing:\* it was of vast strength; and was with much labor demolished. It is supposed to have been the work of the *Confessor*. Within its precincts was born *Edward V.*; and here his unhappy mother took refuge, with her younger son *Richard*, to secure him from his cruel uncle, who had already possession of the elder brother. Seduced by the persuasions of the duke of *Buckingham*, and *Thomas Scott* alias *Rotherham*, archbishop of *York*, she surrendered the little innocent, who was instantly carried to his brother in the *Tower*, where they were soon after involved in one common fate.

To the west of the sanctuary stood the *Eleemosynary* or *Almory*, where the alms of the abbey were wont to be distributed. But it is still more remarkable for having been the place where the first printing press ever known in *England* was erected. It was in the year 1474, when *William*

ELEEMOSY-  
NARY.

\*. *Archæologia*, i. p. 39.

## ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH.

*Carton*, probably encouraged by the learned *Thomas Milling*, then abbot, produced *The Game and Play of the Chesse*, the first book ever printed in these kingdoms. There is a slight difference about the place in which it was printed, but all agree that it was within the precincts of this religious house. Would the monks have permitted this, could they have foreseen how certainly the art would conduce to their overthrow, by the extension of knowledge, and the long-concealed truths of Christianity?

ST. MARGA-  
RET'S  
CHURCH.

BENEATH the shadow of the abbey stands the church of *St. Margaret*, built originally by *Edward* the Confessor. The parish church had been in the abbey, to the great inconveniency of the monks. It was rebuilt in the time of *Edward I.* and again in that of *Edward IV.* This church is honored with the remains of the great Sir *Walter Raleigh*, who was interred here on the same day on which he was beheaded in *Old Palace Yard*. It was left to a sensible churchwarden to inform us of the fact, who inscribed it on a board about twenty years ago.

ITS FINE  
WINDOW.

THE east window is a most beautiful composition. It was made by order of the magistrates of *Dort*, and by them designed as a present to *Henry VII.*; but he dying before it was finished, it was put up in the private chapel of the abbot of *Waltham* at *Copt-hall*: there it remained till the

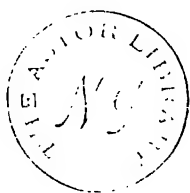












dissolution; when it was removed to *Newhall* in *Essex*, afterwards part of the estate of general *Monk*, who preserved it from demolition. In 1758 it was purchased from the then owner, by the inhabitants of this parish, for four hundred guineas. By a most absurd and tasteless opposition, this fine ornament ran a great risque of being pulled down again. The subject is the crucifixion: a devil is carrying off the soul of the hardened thief; an angel receiving that of the penitent. Silly enough! but the other beauties of the piece might surely have moved the reverend zealot to mercy. The figures are numerous, and finely executed. On one side is *Henry VI.* kneeling; above him his patron saint, *St. George*. On the other side is his queen in the same attitude, and above her the fair *St. Catherine* with the instruments of her martyrdom. This charming performance is engraved at the expence of the Society of Antiquaries.

THE royal palace which claims seniority in our capital, was that of *Westminster*, founded by the *Confessor*, who was the first prince who had it in regular residence. It stood near the *Thames*: the stairs to it on the river still keep the name of *Palace stairs*; and the two *Palace Yards* also belonged to this extensive pile.

THE *New Palace Yard* is the area before the hall. In old times a very handsome conduit, or,

PALACE AT  
WESTMIN-  
STER.

## WESTMINSTER-HALL.

as it was called; fountain, graced one part: and opposite to the hall, on the site of the present passage into *Bridge-street*, stood a lofty square tower, which, from its use, was called the *Clock Tower*. This may be seen in *Hollar's* print, N° 6, and in the old plan of *London*, as it was in the beginning of the reign of queen *Elizabeth*.

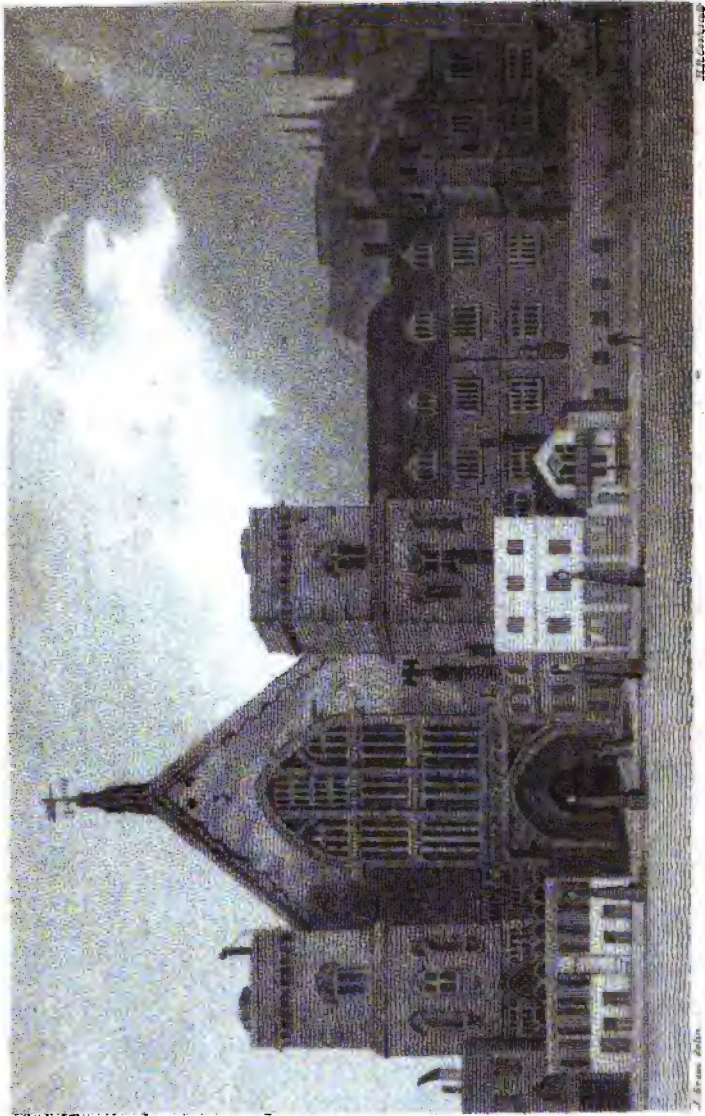
WESTMIN-  
STER-HALL.

MANY parts of this adjacent palace exist to this day, sunk into other uses. Succeeding monarchs added much to it. The great hall was built by *William Rufus*, or possibly rebuilt; a room of that description being too necessary an appendage to a palace, ever to have been neglected. The entrance into it from *New Palace Yard*, was bounded on each side by towers,\* most magnificently ornamented with numbers of statues in rows above each other, now lost, or concealed by modern buildings: a mutilated figure of an armed man, supposed to have been one, was discovered under the Exchequer staircase in 1781.† The size may be estimated, when we are told that *Henry III.* entertained in this hall, and other rooms, six thousand poor men, women, and children, on new-year's day, 1236. It became ruinous before the reign of *Richard II.* who repaired it in 1397, raised the walls two feet, altered the windows, and added a new roof, as well as a

\* *Kip* has given a view of it, N° 40.

† *Carter's* ancient sculptures, N° 1.





*Front View of Westminster Hall.*

stately porch and other buildings. The expence was paid by a levy on banished strangers, or refugees, who had sought an asylum in *England*.\* In 1399 he kept his *Christmas* in it, with his characteristical magnificence. Twenty-eight oxen, three hundred sheep, and fowls without number, were daily consumed. The number of his guests each day were ten thousand. We need not wonder then, that *Richard* kept two thousand cooks. They certainly were deeply learned in their profession; witness the *Forme of Cury*, compiled about 1390, by the master cooks of this luxurious monarch, in which are preserved receipts for the most exquisite dishes of the time. This book was printed by the late worthy *Gustavus Brander*, esq; with an excellent preface by that able antiquary the reverend Doctor *Pegge*. Mr. *Brander* favored me with a copy; but excepting a magician of *Laputa* could conjure up a few of *Richard's* cooks, I despair of ever treating my brethren with a feast à l'antique.

THIS room exceeds in dimensions any in *Europe*, which is unsupported by pillars; its length is two hundred and seventy feet; the breadth seventy-four. Its height adds to its solemnity. The roof consists chiefly of chesnut wood, most curiously constructed, and of a fine species of

\* *Stowe's Survæie*, 887.



*gothic*. It is every where adorned with angels supporting the arms of *Richard II.* or those of *Edward* the Confessor ; as is the stone moulding that runs round the hall, with the hart *couchant* under a tree, and other devices of *Richard II.*

PARLEMENTS  
HELD IN IT.

PARLEMENTS often sat in this hall. In 1397, when, in the reign of *Richard II.* it was extremely ruinous, he built a temporary room for his parlement, formed with wood, and covered with tiles. It was open on all sides, that the constituents might see every thing that was said and done ; and, under the pretence of securing freedom of debate, he surrounded the house with four thousand *Cheshire* archers, with bows bent, and arrows nocked ready to shoot.\* This fully answered the intent : for every sacrifice was made to the royal pleasure.

COURTS OF  
JUSTICE.

COURTS of justice, even in early times, sat in this hall, where monarchs themselves usually presided ; for which reason it was called *Curia Domini Regis*, and one of the three now held in this hall is called the court of *king's bench*. Originally the *Communia placita* followed the king's court wheresoever it happened to be. The king presided in person, and was attended by his judges : he sate on an elevated seat, and the judges on a bench below to assist him with their advice.

\* *Stow's Survaie*, 888, 889.

*Madox* enumerates many of the palaces,\* in the great hall of which the monarchs presided, and he specifies the business done. This was found an inconveniency to the subjects, who were obliged to follow the court to great distances to obtain justice. The *Magna Charta* made provision against the grievance in the xxiid article. “Com-  
 “munia placita non sequantur curiam nostram,  
 “sed teneantur in aliquo certo loco:” and *Westminster-hall* was the place appointed, as being within the first and chief palace of our kings. But *Edward I.* in his 28th year obtained a statute, directing, in the following curious law *french*, that the law courts should follow him wheresoever he went, that he might receive the benefit of their assistance. “Dautre part le roi voet qe le  
 “chaunceliere e les justices de soen banc lui  
 “suivent issint qil eit touz jours pres de lui  
 “ascuns sages de la lei, qui sachent les bu-  
 “soignes qe viegment a la curt, duement deli-  
 “verer a tote les foiz qe mester serra.”†

THE most antient of the courts now held under CHANCERY. this venerable roof, is that of the *chancery*, where

\* Antiquities of the Exchequer, i. 6 to 25.

† *Anglicè*. ‘And on the other party the king wills, that the chancellor and the justices of his bench shall follow him, so that he may have at all times near unto him some sages of the laws, which be able duly to order all such matters as shall come unto the court, at all times when need shall require.’

the lord high chancellor sits during term. We have no account of the person who first filled the office. *Unwona*, chancellor to king *Offa*, who began his reign in 758, is the first named. The first after the conquest, in 1067, was *Maurice*, afterwards bishop of *London*. Till about 1559 this high office was mostly filled by churchmen. Their place of sittings was at a long marble table; to which was an ascent of five or six steps: the chancellor himself sat in a marble chair fixed in the wall opposite to the middle of the marble table. These were remaining in *Dugdale's* time,\* but even then covered with the courts there erected. They are now lost; probably removed when the courts were in the last reign altered by *Kent*: at present one part is the repository of the gowns, the other of the wigs, of the numerous counsel:

KING'S  
BENCH.

THE next court is that of the *king's bench*; the antient *Curia Domini Regis*. The *justiciarius Angliæ* presided when the king did not. On the suppression of this office, in the year 1267, the name was changed to *capitalis justiciarius*, and the first chief justice was *Robert de Brus*.† Let me mention here the high antiquity of monarchs themselves discharging the glorious office of attending in person to the rights of their subjects, the prince being the fountain of justice, as well as

\* *Orig. judiciales*, 37.      † The same, 88.

of honor. *Augustus* is recorded to have administered justice in person, and sometimes to have set up all night for that purpose. Our *Saxon* monarchs continued the custom; and after them the *English* for a very long period.

THE *common-pleas* is the third court of justice held in this hall. The first chief justice was *Gilbert de Preston*, appointed in 1233.\* In respect to the court of *exchequer*, it is held in a room adjacent to the hall. This court was erected by *William* the Conqueror, for tryals respecting the revenues; but afterwards for all matters of equity between subject and subject. Originally a certain number of lords spiritual and temporal sate. The supreme judge is now called chief Baron, and the others the *puisne* Barons.

COMMON-  
PLEAS.

THE judges of the courts were made knights bannerets; *Walter de Clopton*, chief justice of the king's bench, and *Robert de Cherleton*, chief justice of the common pleas, received the honor of knighthood as bannerets at *Windsor* on the feast of *St. George*, in the year 1387,† and had materials given them for making most sumptuous habits for the occasion. Among others, they had for a cloak cxx bellies of *minever gross*, i. e. the ermine, which they retain to this day; but green appears to be the predominant color of their robes.

\* *Orig. judiciales*, 39.

† The same, 103.

In respect to furs I may observe, that in 1360; on a like occasion, two judges of the common pleas had their cloaks of *minever pure*. The judges in old times rode to court: at first on mules; but in the reign of queen *Mary* they changed those restive animals for easy pads, Sir *John Whiddon*, a justice of the court of king's bench, first setting the example.

CHARLES I.  
TRIED HERE.

The solemn trial of *Charles I.* was held in this hall, before a packed court of judicature: during the intervals of this mockery of justice, he was carried to the neighboring house belonging to Sir *Thomas Cotton*, in which a room was fitted up by Mr. *Kinnersley*, a servant of the king's, belonging to the wardrobe.\* This was the residence of his father Sir *Robert*, the famous antiquary, and owner of the noble collection of manuscripts, which, with great public spirit, he got together and secured for ever to the use of his country. They were at first kept in *Cotton-house*, which was purchased by the crown. They were afterwards removed to another house in *Westminster*, and finally deposited in the *British Museum*. Let me add, that the room in which the books were originally lodged, had been the oratory of *Edward the Confessor*.

In this hall was carried on the important trial

\* *Herbert's Memoirs*, 106.

of the great earl of *Strafford*. I mention it, to shew the simplicity of one part of the manners of the times. The commons, who had an inclosed place for themselves, at a certain hour pulled out of their pockets bread and cheese, and bottles of ale; and, after they had eat and drank, turned their backs from the king, and made water, much to the annoyance of those who happened to be below.\* His lordship was brought into the hall by eight o'clock in the morning.

THE house of lords† is a room ornamented with the tapestry which records our victory over the *Spanish Armada*. It was bespoken by the earl of *Nottingham*, lord high admiral, and commander in chief on the glorious day. The earl sold it to *James I.* The design was drawn by *Cornelius Vroom*, and the tapestry executed by *Francis Spiering*. *Vroom* had a hundred pieces of gold for his labor. The arras itself cost 1628*l*. It was not put up till the year 1650, two years after the extinction of monarchy, when the house of lords was used as a committee-room for the house of commons. The heads of the naval heroes who commanded on the glorious days, form a

HOUSE OF  
LORDS.

\* Provost *Baillie of Scotland's Letters*, in 1641.

† Since the union with *Ireland* in 1800, the Peers of the realm assemble in the former Court of Requests, a portion of which is walled off, as a robing-room, to which the curious tapestry from the Prince's chamber has been removed. Ed.

matchless border round the work, animating posterity to emulate their illustrious example!

PRINCE'S  
CHAMBER.

IN the *Prince's* chamber, where his majesty puts on his robes when he comes to the house of lords, is a curious old tapestry, representing the birth of queen *Elizabeth*. *Anne Bullen* in her bed; an attendant on one side, and a nurse with the child on the other. The story is a little broken into by the loss of a piece of the *Arras*, cut to make a passage for the door. But beyond is *Henry* with his courtiers; one of whom seems dispatched to bring back intelligence about the event. On the south side of this room are three *gothic* windows.

COURT OF  
REQUESTS.

THE court of requests is a vast room modernised; at present a mere walking-place. The outside of the south end shews the great antiquity of the building, having in it two great round arches, with zigzag mouldings, our most antient species of architecture. This court has its name because the *masters* of it here received the petitions of the subjects to the king, in which they *requested* justice; and advised the suppliants how they were to proceed.\*

STAR CHAM-  
BER.

THAT court of justice, so tremendous in the *Tudor* and part of the *Stuart* reign, the *Star-Chamber*, still keeps its name; which was not

\* *Coke's Inst.* iv. c. 9.

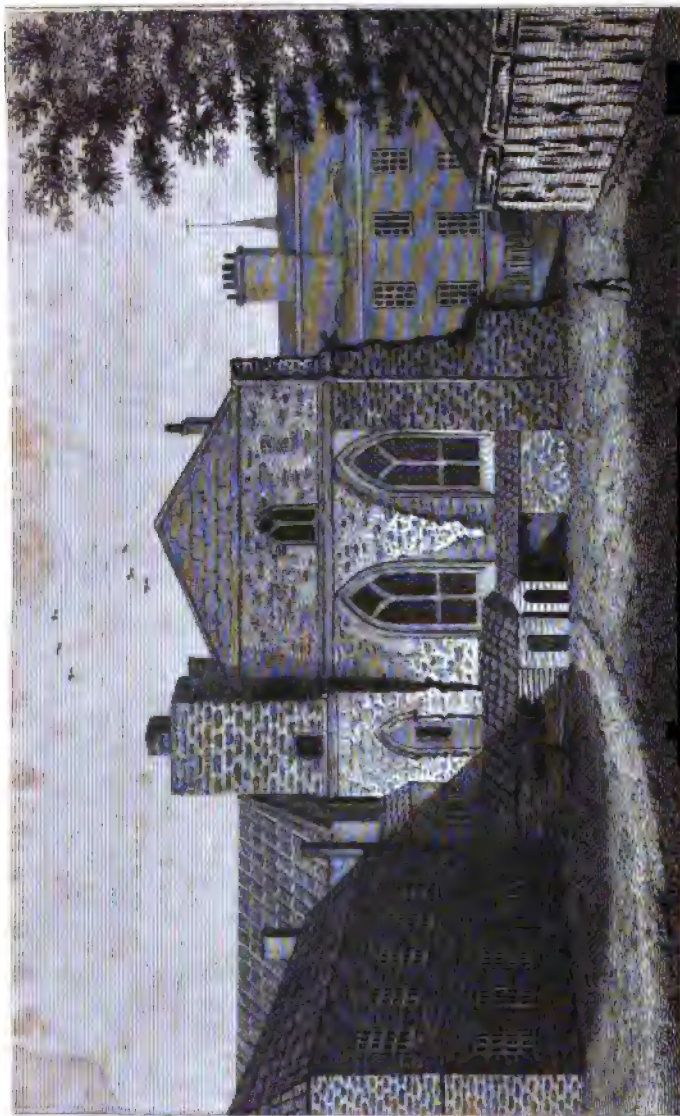


*Grandesulp*









Designed & Engraved for Lambeth Library of London.

*The Painted Chamber Westminster.*

taken from the *stars* with which its roof is said to have been painted, (which were obliterated even before the reign of queen *Elizabeth*,) but from the *Starra*,\* or *Jewish* covenants, which were deposited there by order of *Richard I.*, in chests under three locks. No *starr* was allowed to be valid except found in those repositories: here they remained till the banishment of the *Jews* by *Edward I.* In the reigns of *Henry VII.* and *VIII.* a new-modelled court was erected here, consisting of divers lords spiritual and temporal, with two judges of the courts of common law, without the intervention of a jury.† The powers of this court were so shamefully abused, and made so subservient to the revenge of a ministry, or the views of the crown, as to be abolished by the reforming commons in the 16th of *Charles I.*,‡ to the great joy of the whole nation. I am informed that it was situated on the south side of *New Palace Yard*, in the old building§ still remaining on the banks of the *Thames*.

THE room now called the *Painted Chamber*, is PAINTED  
CHAMBER.

\* From the *Hebrew*, *Shetar*.

† *Blackstone*, book iv. c. 19. Correct, in p. 92 of the 2d edition, *with*, printed by mistake for *without*.

‡ See lord *Clarendon*'s curious account of its abuse, *Hist. Rebel.* book i, ii.

§ The room called the *Star-Chamber* is supposed to have been built in the reign of queen *Elizabeth*; its beautiful cieling is engraved at p. 29 of *Smith's Antiquities of Westminster*. Ed.

## GUY FAUX'S CELLAR.

used as the place of conference between the lords and commons. It makes a very poor appearance, being hung with very antient *French* or *Arras* tapestry,\* which, by the names worked over the figures, seems to relate to the *Trojan* war. The windows are of the antient simple *gothic*. On the north outside, beyond the windows, are many marks of recesses, groins, arms, on the remains of some other room.

NUMBERS of other great apartments are still preserved on each side of the entrance into *Westminster-hall*, in the law court of exchequer, and adjacent: and the same in the money exchequer, and the dutchy of *Lancaster*: all these were portions of the antient palace.

AT the foot of the staircase is a round pillar, having on it the arms of *John Stafford*, lord treasurer from 1422 to 1424. On the opposite part are the arms of *Ralph* lord *Botelar*, of *Sudley*, treasurer of the exchequer in 1433.†

GUY FAUX'S  
CELLAR.

CLOSE to Mr. *Waghorn's* coffee-house,‡ in *Old Palace Yard*, is the vault or cellar in which the

\* The tapestry was sent into a cellar in 1800, when the room served as a temporary place of meeting of the commons, during the alterations in *St. Stephen's* chapel. On its removal the walls were found covered with *paintings*, representing battles, and which are supposed to have been executed towards the commencement of the fourteenth century. *Smith Ant. of Westminster*, p. 47. Ed.

† Mr. *Carter*, vol. i. tab. i. p. 1.

‡ This coffee-house was taken down in the general alterations. Ed.



THE HOUSES OF LORDS & COMMONS



conspirators of 1605 lodged the barrels of gunpowder, designed at one blow to annihilate the three estates of the realm in parlement assembled. To this day, the manner in which Providence directed the discovery is unknown. The plot evidently was confined to a few persons of desperate zeal and wickedness: they did not dare to trust so dreadful a design to the multitude. The success, they knew, must be followed with a general insurrection, and completion of their wishes. The opportunity would have been too irresistible, even to those who, in cool blood, would have rejected with horror a plan so truly diabolical.

THE commons of *Great Britain* hold their assemblies in this place, which was built by king *Stephen*, and dedicated to his namesake the proto-martyr. It was beautifully rebuilt by *Edward III.* in 1347,\* and by him made a collegiate church, and a dean and twelve secular priests appointed.† Soon after its surrender to *Edward VI.* it was applied to its present use. The revenues at that period were not less than 1085*l.* a year.

THE west front, with its beautiful *gothic* window, is still to be seen as we ascend the stairs to

HOUSE OF  
COMMONS,  
ONCE ST.  
STEPHEN'S  
CHAPEL.

WEST  
FRONT.

\* *Smith*, in his *Antiquities of Westminster*, has collected much curious information relative to the re-building *St. Stephen's* chapel, and proves (p. 82) that the work commenced as early as the 4th of *Edward III.* or the year 1330. Ed.

† *Newcourt*, i. 745.



the court of requests; it consists of the sharp-pointed species of *gothic*. Between it and the lobby of the house is a small vestibule of the same sort of work, and of great elegance. At each end is a *gothic* door, and one in the middle, which is the passage into the lobby. On the south side of the outmost wall of the chapel appear the marks of some great *gothic* windows, with abutments between; and beneath, some lesser windows, once of use to light an under-chapel. The inside of *St. Stephen's* is adapted to its present use, and plainly fitted up.

**SUB-CHAPEL.** THE under-chapel was a most beautiful building: the far greater part is preserved, but frittered into various divisions, occupied principally by the passage from *Westminster-hall* to *Palace Yard*.

**BUST OF  
CHARLES I.**

IN the passage stood the famous bust of *Charles I.* by *Bernini*, made by him from a painting by *Vandyck*, done for the purpose. *Bernini* is said, by his skill in physiognomy, to have pronounced from the likeness, that there was something unfortunate in the countenance.

THE far greater part of the under-chapel of *St. Stephen* is possessed by his grace the duke of *Newcastle*, as auditor of the exchequer.\* One

\* During the time that Mr. *Addington*, now viscount *Sidmouth*, was Speaker, the commons voted that most of these apartments should be appropriated to his use, and that of his successors in office. Various improvements have taken place, particularly since the ho-



CHARLES THE I<sup>st</sup>



side of the cloister is entirely preserved, by being found convenient as a passage: the roof is *gothic*, so elegant as not to be paralleled even by the beautiful workmanship in the chapel of *Henry VII.* Several parts are walled up for the meanest uses; a portion serving, with its rich roof, for a coal-hole. That which has the good fortune to be allotted for the steward's room, is very well kept.

BEAUTIFUL  
CLOISTER.

ON one side of the cloister, projects into the area a small oratory, as richly ornamented as other parts of this building: above is a neat chauntry in the same style. A gallery runs over each side of the cloister, with windows of light stone tracery, looking into the court or area, which is deformed by a modern kitchen and its appendages.

SMALL ORA-  
TORY AND  
CHAUNTRY.

FROM one part of the gallery are stairs, which lead to a very antient square tower of stone, standing almost close to the side of *Westminster-hall.* It probably was a belfry, to hold the bells that roused the holy members of the chapel to prayer.

ANTIENT  
SQUARE  
TOWER.

IN what is called the grotto room, are fine remains of the roof and columns of this sub-chapel.

SCULPTURES  
OF ST. STE-  
PHEN.

norable *Charles Abbot* has been advanced to the chair, which he fills so worthily. His eating-room is immediately under the chapel. The *belfry* has been converted into a handsome staircase, leading to some spacious rooms, two of which are fitted up as a gallery for the reception of portraits of Speakers of the House of Commons from the time of *Sir Thomas More* in 1523 to the present day. ED.

## WOOL-STAPLE.

The roof is spread over with ribs of stone, which rest on the numerous round pillars that compose the support. The pillars are short; the capitals round and small, with a neat foliage intervening. In a circle on the roof is a martyrdom of *St. Stephen*, cut in stone. In another circle, is a representation of *St. John the Evangelist* cast into a cauldron of boiling oil, by command of the emperor *Domitian*.

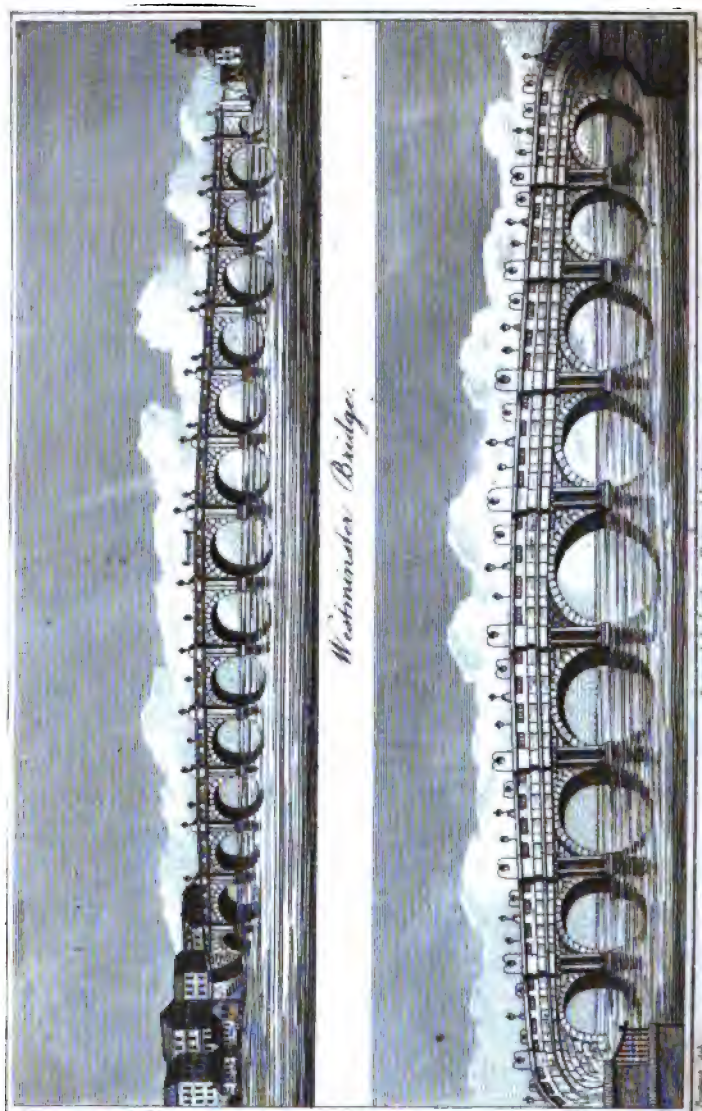
I CANNOT but remark the wondrous change in the hours of the house of commons, since the days in which the great earl of *Clarendon* was a member: for he complains “ of the house keeping “ *those disorderly hours*, and seldom rising till “ after *four* in the afternoon.”\*

WOOL-  
STAPLE.

NOT far from *Westminster-hall*, in *New Palace Yard*, stood the staple of wool, removed to *Westminster*, and several other places in *England*, in 1353, by *Edward III.* These had previously been kept in *Flanders*: but their removal brought great wealth into the kingdom, and a considerable addition to the royal revenue: for the parlement in those days granted to the king a certain sum on every sack exported. *Henry VI.* had six wool-houses here, which he granted to the dean and canons of *St. Stephen's*.† The concourse of people, which this removal of the wool-staple to

\* His life, i. 80. octavo ed. † *Strype's Stow*, ii. book vi. p. 7.





*Westminster* occasioned, caused this royal village to grow into a considerable town : such is the superiority of commerce. Part of the old gateway to the staple was in being as late as the year 1741, when it was pulled down to make room for the abutment of *Westminster* bridge.\*

THE first stone of that noble structure was laid WESTMINSTER BRIDGE. on *January* 24th, 1739, by *Henry* earl of *Pembroke*, a nobleman, of whom *Mr. Walpole* says, none had a purer taste in architecture. It was built after the design of *Monsieur Labelye*, an ingenious architect, a native of *Switzerland*.† The last stone was laid in *November* 1747, so that it was eight years and nine months in completing, at the expence of 389,500*l.* Its length is 1223 feet ; the number of arches fifteen, that in the center seventy-six feet wide. In this bridge, grandeur and simplicity are united. Fault has been found with the great height of the balustrades, which deny to the passengers a clear view of the noble expanse of water, and the fine objects, especially to the east, which are scattered with no sparing hand. I cannot agree with the happy thought of the *French* traveller,‡ who assures us, that they were made so high to prevent the suicide to which the *English* have so strong a propensity, particu-

\* *Anderson's Dict.* i. 184.

† Who died at *Paris* in 1762. Ed.

‡ *M. Grosley's tour to London*, i. 27, 28.



larly in the gloomy month of *November* ; for, had they been low, how few could resist the charming opportunity of springing over ! whereas at present, the difficulty of climbing up these heights is so great, that the poor hypochondriac has time to cool ; and desisting from his glorious purpose, thinks proper to give his days their full length, and end them like a good Christian in his peaceful bed.

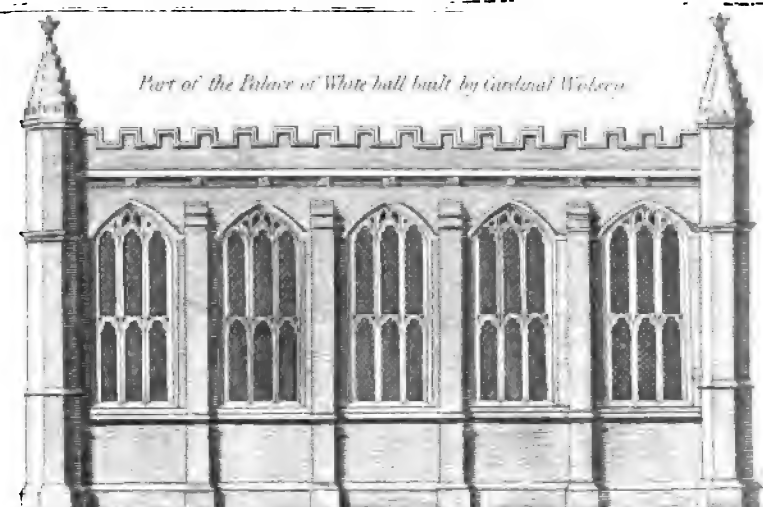
TIDE.

THE tide has been known to rise at this bridge twenty-two feet ; much to the inconveniency of the inhabitants of the lower parts of *Westminster*, for at such times their cellars are laid under water ; but its height depends much on the force and direction of the wind at the time of flood.

CANON OR  
CHANNEL  
Row.

BEYOND this palace, to the north, stood some streets and lanes by the water side, distinguished in older times by the residence of some of our nobility. In *Canon Row*, so named from being inhabited by the canons of the church, but corrupted into *Channel Row*, was the stately house built by the termagant *Anne Stanhope*, wife to the protector *Somerset* ; whose dispute, about some point of female precedency, is said to have contributed in some degree to her husband's fall. She left this house to her son *Edward* earl of *Hertford*. Here *William* earl of *Derby* had, in 1603, a fair mansion ; and *Henry Clinton* earl of *Lincoln*, another ; and in this row, *Anne Clifford* tells us, that on the first of *May*, 1589, she was begotten





*Restored.*



*as it appeared 1815.*



*as it appears 1816.*

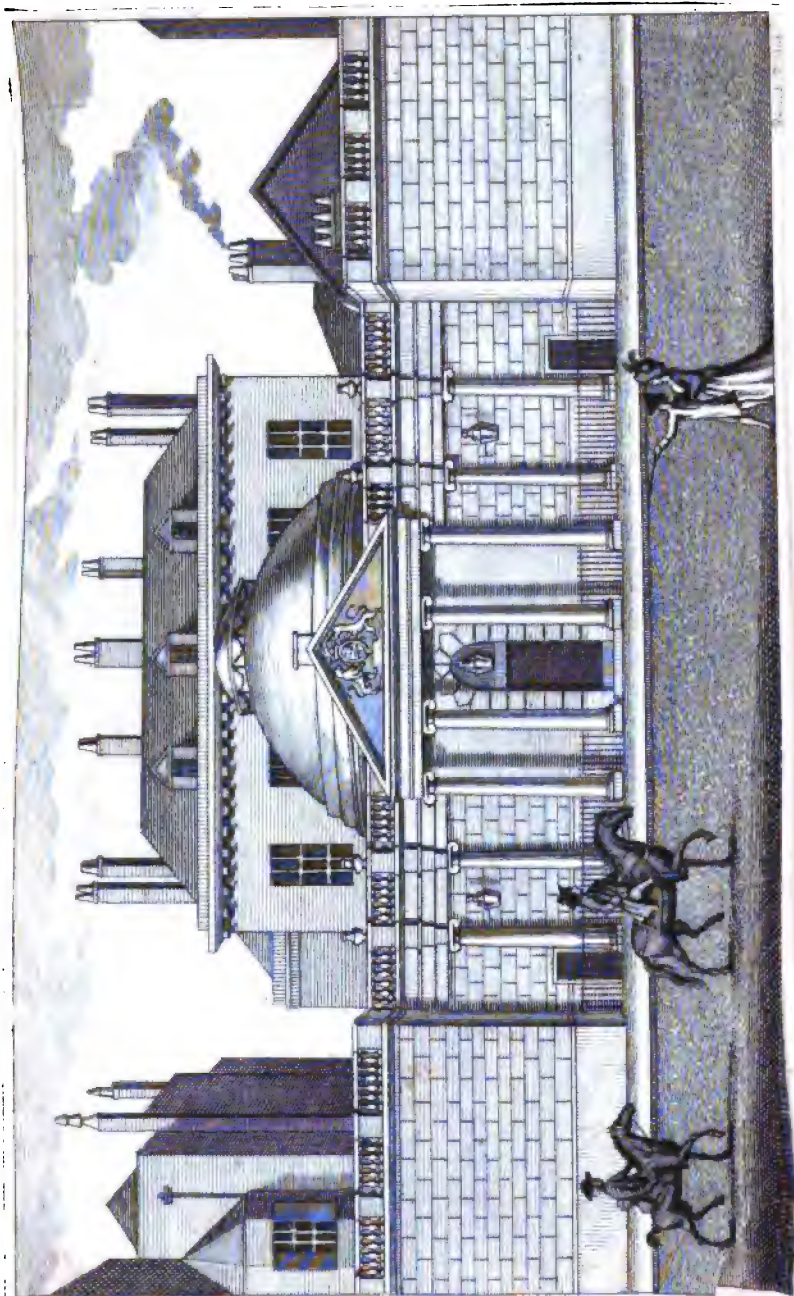


covered two great tables,\* (all of which were seized by his cruel rapacious master) are proofs of his amazing wealth, splendor, and pride. *Henry* became possessed of it about the year 1529, by the forfeiture of his fallen servant: the antient palace of *Westminster* having some time before suffered greatly by fire. From this time it became the residence of our princes, till it was almost wholly destroyed by the same element in 1697.

*HENRY* was an uncommon composition: his savage cruelty could not suppress his love of the arts: his love of the arts could not soften his savage cruelty. The prince who could, with the utmost *sang froid*, burn Catholics and Protestants, take off the heads of the partners of his bed one day, and celebrate new nuptials the next, had, notwithstanding, a strong taste for refined pleasures. He cultivated architecture and painting, and invited from abroad artists of the first merit.

**FINE GATE.** *Holbein* designed the most beautiful gate at *Whitehall*, built with bricks of two colors, glazed, and disposed in a tessellated fashion. The top, as well as that of an elegant tower on each side, was embattled. On each front were four busts in baked clay, in proper colors, which resisted to the last every attack of the weather: possibly the artificial stone revived in this century. These I have

\* See *Fiddes's Life of Wolsey*, 497.





Engraved for Lambeth's History of London

*A Gate belonging to the Old Palace of Whitehall.*

been lately informed, are preserved in private hands. This charming structure fell a sacrifice to conveniency within my memory:\* as did another in 1723, built at the same time, but of far inferior beauty.† The last blocked up the road to *King-street*, and was called *King's-gate*. Henry built it as a passage to the park, the tennis-court, bowling-green, the cock-pit, and tilting-yard; for he was extremely fond of athletic exercises; they suited his strength and his temper.

It was the intention of *William* duke of *Cumberland*, to rebuild the beautiful gate, first mentioned, at the top of the long walk at *Windsor*, and for that purpose he had all the parts and stones numbered; but unfortunately the design was never executed.‡

THE tilt-yard was equally the delight of queen TILT-YARD. *Elizabeth*, as singular a composition as her father:

\* It was taken down in 1750. Ed.

† Both these gates are engraven in plates xvii. xviii. of the *Vetusta Monumenta*, published by the Society of Antiquaries—and also by Kip.

‡ The editor of *Smith's Antiquities of Westminster* stigmatises the above description as “vague and superficial;” the candid reader will probably think it sufficient for a work of a general nature. This captious writer adds, however, little to our information, except that three of the busts, supposed to represent *Henry VII.* *Henry VIII.* (when a youth), and *Fisher* bishop of *Rochester*, are in the possession of Mr. *Wright* at *Hatfield-Priory* near *Witham*; and that the gate was composed of small square stone and flint boulder, and not of brick. Ed.



VANITY OF  
QUEEN ELI-  
ZABETH.

she had vast violence of temper; but with the truest patriotism, and most distinguished abilities, were interwoven the greatest vanity, and most romantic disposition. Here, in her sixty-sixth year, with wrinkled face, red perriwig, little eyes, hooked nose, skinny lips, and black teeth,\* she could suck in the gross flatteries of her favored courtiers. *Esser* (by his squire) here told her of her *beauty* and worth. A *Dutch* ambassador assured her majesty, that he had undertaken the voyage to see her majesty, who for *beauty* and wisdom excelled all other *beauties* in the world. She labored at an audience to make *Mcivil* acknowledge that his charming mistress was inferior in beauty to herself.† The artful *Scot* evaded her question. She put on a new habit of every foreign nation, each day of audience, to attract his admiration. So fond was she of dress, that three thousand different habits were found in her wardrobe after her death. Mortifying reflection! that such alloys are found in the greatest characters.

SHE was very fond of dancing. I admire the humour she shewed in using this exercise, whenever a messenger came to her from her successor *James VI. of Scotland*: for *Sir Roger Aston* assures us, that whenever he was to deliver any let-

\* *Hentzner's Travels*, in vol. ii. p. 273, of *Fugitive pieces*.

† *Memoirs*, 98.



## QUEEN ELIZABETH,

*Painted Aug. 20, 1548 by S. Harding, 727. Tall. Hall & P. Brown. (from N. S. h.)*



ters to her from his master, on lifting up of the hangings, he was sure to find her dancing to a little fiddle, affectedly, that he might tell *James*, by her youthful disposition, how unlikely he was to come to the throne he so much thirsted after.\*

HENTZNER, who visited this palace in 1598, informs us that her royal library was well stored with *Greek, Italian, Latin, and French* books. Among others, was a little one in her own handwriting, addressed to her father. She wrote a most exceedingly fair hand, witness the beautiful little book, (prayers,) sold at the late dutchess of *Portland's* sale for 106*l.*, written in five languages, two in *English*, and one in *Greek, Latin, French, and Italian*. At the beginning was a miniature of her lover the *Duc d'Anjou*, at the end one of herself, both by *Hilliard*: by the first she artfully insinuated that he was the primary object of her devotions. His mother, *Catherine de Medicis*, had been told by an astrologer, that all her sons were to become monarchs. *Anjou* visited *England*, and was received with every species of coquetry. On the first of *January*, 1581, in the tilt-yard of this palace, the most sumptuous tournament ever celebrated, was held in honour of the commissioners sent from *France* to propose the marriage. A

HER  
LIBRARY.

HER  
LEARNING.

GREAT  
TOURNA-  
MENT HELD  
IN HONOUR  
OF THE DUC  
D'ANJOU.

\* *Weldon's Court of King James, 5.*

ROMANTIC  
FOOLERIES.

banqueting-house, most superbly ornamented, was erected at the expence of above seventeen hundred pounds. "The gallerie adjoining to her "majesties house at *Whitehall*," says the minute *Holinshed*, "whereat hir person should be placed, "was called, and not without cause, the castell or "fortresse of *perfect beautie*!" Her majesty, at the time aged forty-eight, received every flattery that the charms of fifteen could clame. "This "fortresse of perfect *beautie* was assailed by *Desire*, and his four foster children." The combatants on both sides were persons of the first rank: a regular summons was first sent to the possessor of the castell, with the *delectable* song, of which this is part:

"Yeeld, yeeld, ô yeeld, you that this fort doo hold,  
"Which seated is in spotless honors feeld,  
"*Desires* great force, no forces can with hold;  
"Then to *Desires* desire ô yeeld, ô yeeld."

Which ended, "two canons were fired off, one "with sweet powder, and the other with sweet "water: and after there were store of prettie "scaling ladders, and then the footmen threw "floures, and such fansies against the wals, with "all such devises as might seeme fit shot for *Desire*." In the end *Desire* is repulsed, and forced to make submission: and thus ended an amorous foolery; which, if the reader is endowed





*M. Greville del.*

*C. Heath sculp.*

SIR HENRY LEE, Knt.

with more patience than I am, he may find filling nearly six great pages in the historian aforesaid. \*

Two principal heroes of the time were *Sir Henry Lee*, knight of the garter, the faithful devoted knight of this romantic princess, and *George* earl of *Cumberland*. The first had made a vow to present himself armed at the *Tilt-Yard*, on the 27th of *November* annually, till he was disabled by age. This gave rise to the annual exercises of arms during the reign. The society consisted of twenty-five of the most distinguished personages about the court. † Among them was *Sir Christopher Hatton*, and even the lord chancellor, I think *Sir Thomas Bromley*. Age overtook *Sir Henry* in the thirty-third year of her majesty: when he retired with great ceremony, and recommended as his successor the famous hero, the earl of *Cumberland*, of whom I have given an ample account in another place. ‡ *Sir Henry*, in the year 1590, invested his successor with much form; and in the true spirit of chivalry and romance, in the presence of the queen and the whole court, armed the new champion, and mounted him upon his horse. His own armour he offered at the foot of a crowned pillar, near her majesty's feet: after which he clothed himself in a coat of black velvet pointed under the arm, and

NOBLE BAND  
OF KNIGHTS  
TILTERS.  
SIR HENRY  
LEE,  
THE QUEEN'S  
CHAMPION;

DISABLED BY  
AGE, RE-  
SIGNS IN  
GREAT FORM.

\* From p. 1316 to p. 1321.

† The list is given in the Appendix.

‡ Tour in *Scotland*, 1772, vol. ii. p. 354.



instead of a helmet, covered his head with a buttoned cap of the country fashion.\* He died aged 80, in the year 1611, and was interred in the once elegant little church of *Quarendon*, near *Aylesbury*. It is difficult to say whether that or the tomb is most ruinous. The figure of the knight appears in armour reclining, with one hand supporting his head, the other on his sword; on his neck is a rich collar with the *George* pendant; his hair is short and curled; his face bearded and whiskered. He lies beneath a rich canopy, supported by suits of armour like antient trophies. The epitaph tells us,

The warres abroad with honnor he did passe,  
In courtlie justs his sovereigns knight he was.  
Sixe princes he did serve.

In a work which furnished so few architectural subjects for the engraver, I present the reader with the portrait of this venerable knight, taken from an original in the possession of the late Mrs. *Sydney Lee*, of *Chester*; who with great politeness obliged me with a reduced copy. He sprang from a *Cheshire* family, the same which produced the *Lees*, earls of *Lichfield*. Sir *Henry* has by him a large dog, to which he once was indebted for his life. By accident it was left one night in his bed-chamber, unknown to a faithless servant,

\* See Mr. *Walpole's* *Miscellaneous Antiquities*, N° 1. p. 41.





who entered the room with an intent to rob and murder his master, but was seized on his entrance by the affectionate animal. At *Ditchly*, the former seat of the *Lees*, earls of *Lichfield*, is a fine full length of Sir *Henry*, and his trusty dog. At the Rev. Mr. *Pival's*, in *Worcester*, is another portrait of this knight, in a bonnet, and rich chain and dress. The motto, *Fide et Constantia*. The date 1600. *Æt. sue* 68.

THE other print is one of Sir *Henry's* associates in the gallant society, *Robert* earl of *Leicester*, clad for the tilt-yard, in complete armour.\*

*ROWLAND WHITE* has left us a curious account of the amusements of this reign, and with what spirit her majesty pursued her pleasures as late as her sixty-seventh year. "Her majesty says she is  
"very well. This day she appoints a *Frenchman*  
"to doe feates upon a rope in the conduit court.  
"To-morrow she hath commanded the bears,  
"the bull, and the ape to be bayted in the tilt-  
"yard. Upon *Wednesday* she will have solemne  
"dawncing."†

OTHER  
AMUSE-  
MENTS OF  
ELIZABETH.

IN the time of *James I. Whitehall* was in a most ruinous state. He determined to rebuild it

\* The knights of this gallant band were drawn at the time in their proper armour. The book was in possession of the late dutchess dowager of *Portland*, who, with her usual condescension and friendship, permitted me to have any copies I chose.

† *Sidney's State Papers*, i. 194.

ORIGIN OF  
THE PRESENT  
BANQUET-  
TING-HOUSE.

in a very princely manner, and worthy of the residence of the monarchs of the *British* empire. He began with pulling down the banquetting-rooms built by *Elizabeth*. That which bears the name at present was begun in 1619, from a design of *Inigo Jones*, in his purest manner; and executed by *Nicholas Stone*, master-mason and architect to the king: it was finished in two years, and cost seventeen thousand pounds; but was only a small part of a vast plan, left unexecuted on account of the unhappy times which succeeded. The note\* will shew the small pay of this great architect. The magnificent design is shewn in a large print engraved by *Foudrinier*. It was to consist of four fronts, each with an entrance between two fine square towers: within, a large central court and five lesser: between two of the latter, a beautiful circus with an arcade below: the intervening pillars ornamented with *caryatides*. The length of this palace was to have been 1152 feet, the depth 874.

CIELING.

THE cieling of this noble room cannot be sufficiently admired. It was painted by *Rubens*, who had three thousand pounds for his work. It is said that he was assisted in the execution by his scholar

\* To *Inigo Jones*, surveyor of the works done about the king's houses, 8s. 4d. *per diem*, and 46l. *per ann.* for house-rent, a clerk, and other incidental expences.—*Mr. Walpole*.

*Jordaens*. The subject is the *apotheosis* of *James I.*; it forms nine compartments; one of the middle, represents our pacific monarch on his earthly throne, turning with horror from *Mars*, and other of the discordant deities, and as if it were giving himself up to the amiable goddess he always cultivated, to her attendants, Commerce and all the fine arts. This fine performance is painted on canvass, and is in good preservation; but, a few years ago, it underwent a repair by Mr. *Cipriani*, who, as I am told, had two thousand pounds for his trouble. The present altar-piece (which is very ill suited to the style of the place) was brought thither from *Whitehall*, having escaped the fire, and was the gift of queen *Anne*. Near the entrance is a bust of the royal founder.

LITTLE did *James* think that he was erecting a pile from which his son was to step from the throne to the scaffold. He had been brought, in the morning of his death, from *St. James's* across the park, and from thence to *Whitehall*, where, ascending the great staircase, he passed through the long gallery to his bed-chamber, the place allotted to him to pass the short period before he received the fatal blow. It is one of the smaller rooms marked with the letter A, in the old plan of *Whitehall*. He was from thence conducted along the galleries and the banquetting-house, through the

wall, in which a passage was broken,\* to his last earthly stage. This passage still remains, at the north end of the room, and is at present the door to a small additional building of late date. At the time of the king's death, contiguous to the banquetting-house was a large building with a long roof, and a small cupola rising out of the middle.† The late dutchess of *Portland* did me the honor of shewing to me a rich pearl surmounted with a crown, which was taken out of the ear of the murdered monarch, after his head was struck off.‡

THE banquetting-house has been, many years past, converted into a chapel. *George I.* appointed a salary of 30*l.* a year to be paid to certain select preachers, to preach here every *Sunday*.

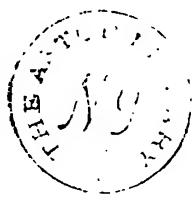
CABINET OF  
CHARLES I.

THE collection of paintings formed by this most accomplished prince, was esteemed the first in *Europe*. They were kept in a room called the *Cabinet-room*, in this palace; which was built by order of prince *Henry*, from a design of *Inigo Jones*. . . I have a view of it, and of some of the antient parts of *Whitehall* which stood next to *St. James's* park. This building is distinguished by the *Venetian* window. It stood on the site of the

\* *Herbert's Memoirs*, 135.—*Warwick's Memoirs*, 334.

† Represented in one of *Hollar's* prints.

‡ This is figured in one of the private plates engraven at the expense of her Grace.







PHILIBERT COMTE DE GRAMMONT.

*From a Picture in the Possession of the Earl of Oxford at Strawberry Hill.*

duke of York's house. *Vanderdort* was appointed keeper, with a salary of 50*l.* a year. On the death of *Henry* it was confirmed to him by *Charles*, at the reduced salary of forty. The view is taken from a drawing by *Levin*, an artist who had worked under *Rembrandt*. This I owe to the liberality of Dr. *Combe*.

THE pictures were disposed of by order of the ruling powers. As a proof of his majesty's judgment in collecting, several were sold for a thousand pounds apiece; a price seldom known in these days, when money bears so far less a value.

IN 1680 a complete plan of this great palace was taken by *John Fisher*, and engraven by *Vertue*, in 1747. It appears that it extended along the river, and in front along the present *Parlement* and *Whitehall-street*, as far as *Scotland Yard*; and on the other side of those streets to the turning into *Spring Garden*, beyond the *Admiralty*, looking into *St. James's Park*. The merry king, his queen, the royal brother, prince *Rupert*, the duke of *Monmouth*, and all the great officers, and all the courtly train, had their lodgings within these walls; and all the royal family had their different offices, such as kitchens, cellars, pantries, spiceries, cyder-house, bake-house, wood-yards and coal-yards, and slaughter-house. We see among the fair attendants of queen *Catherine*, many names which make a great figure in *Gram-*

PLAN OF  
WHITEHALL.

NELL  
GWYNNE.

*mont*, and other chronicles of the time : such as the countess of *Castlemaine*, Mrs. *Kirk*, and Mrs. *Killegrew*. I did not imagine that *Nell Gwynne* could have any establishment so near to the injured *Catherine*, till Mr. *Pegge's Curialia*, part i. p. 58. set me right. I shall give the discovery in his own words : " I am ashamed to confess I find " Mrs. *Eleanor Gwynne* (better known by the " name of *Nell Gwynne*) among the LADIES of " the PRIVY CHAMBER to queen *Catherine*. " This was bare-faced enough to be sure ! Had " the king made a momentary connection with a " lady of that denomination, the offence might " have been connived at by the queen ; but the " placing one of the meanest of his creatures so " near the queen's person was an insult that no- " thing could palliate but the licentiousness of the " age, and the abandoned character of the lascivious monarch." *Charles* thought fit to dignify her (most improperly it must be allowed) with this office : but her residence was in *Pall-mall*, in the first good house on the left side of *St. James's Square*, as we enter from *Pall-mall*. The back room on the ground floor was (within memory) entirely of looking-glass ; as was said to have been the cieling. Over the chimney was her picture ; and that of her sister was in a third room. This celebrated favorite died in 1691, a true penitent for the frailties of her past life. At the period I



*J. Harding del.*

*Printed, 21. 7. 95. by B. & S. Harding in the Strand*

# CATHARINE OF BRAGANZA.

*From a Curious Print in the Egyptian Library at Magdalen College Cambridge.*



mention, this house was the property of *Thomas Brand, esq*; of the *Hoo*, in *Hertfordshire*.

THE other royal favorites had the sanction of offices, such as maids of honor and the like, which, in all ages, like charity, were sure to cover a multitude of sins. In our days we may remember the naked *Iphigenia* placed near an exalted personage, but her attendance was dispensed with; as I doubt not was the case with the lady in the reign of the profligate *Charles*.

I MUST not omit, that from the palace into the *Thames* were two stairs, one public, the other the privy stairs for the use of majesty alone; the former are still in use, the latter are made up in the old wall adjacent to the earl of *Fife's* house at *Whitehall*, but the arch of the portal remains entire. *Henry*, and his daughter *Elizabeth*, made all their parties by water or on horseback; but the princess was occasionally mounted on a litter, carried on men's shoulders. Coaches had been introduced into *England* by *Henry Fitzalan* earl of *Arundel*, one of her admirers: but the spirited princess seems to have disdained the use. She rode in a dress of form and magnificence equal to what she appeared in at the drawing-room; but never put on breeches or boots, like the late *Czarina*; nor yet the equivocal dress of the ladies of the present age.

No one is unacquainted with the noble and

L

EARL OF  
FIFE'S.

commodious improvements which succeeded. The space occupied by the former palace, most part of *Privy Garden*, is covered with the houses of nobility or gentry, commanding most beautiful views of the river. Among the first (on the site of the small-beer cellar, of which a view is preserved in N° 4. of *Hollar's* prints of *Whitehall*) is the house\* of the earl of *Fife*. From his judicious embankment, is a matchless view of its kind, of the two bridges with the magnificent expanse of water, *Somerset-house*, *St. Paul's*, and multitudes of other objects less magnificent, but which serve to complete the beautiful scene.

IN the great room is some very fine *Gobelins* tapestry. I never can sufficiently admire the expression of passions, in two of the subjects; the fine history of *Joseph* disclosing himself to his brethren, and that of *Susanna* accused by the two elders. Here are also great numbers of fine paintings by foreign masters; but, as I confine myself to those which relate to our own country, I shall only mention a small three-quarters of *Mary Stuart*, with her child, an infant, standing on a table before her. This beautiful performance is on marble.

A HEAD of *Charles I.* when prince of *Wales*, done in *Spain*, when he was there in 1625, on his

\* Sold in 1809, after the death of Lord *Fife*, to the earl of *Liverpool*, for 12,000*l.* Ed.









romantic expedition to court the *Infanta*. It is supposed to be the work of *Velasquez*.

A PORTRAIT of *William* earl of *Pembroke*, lord high chamberlain in the beginning of the reign of *Charles I.*; a small full-length in black, with his white rod in one hand, his hat in the other, standing in a room looking into a garden. Such is the merit of this piece, that, notwithstanding it is supposed to have been the performance of *Jameson* the *Scotch Vandyck*; yet it has been often attributed to the great *Flemish* painter.\*

IN the vacant part of *Privy Garden* is still to be seen a noble statue in brass of our abdicated monarch, executed by *Grinlyn Gibbons*, the year before he deserted his throne. The artist received 300*l.* for his performance.

STATUE OF  
JAMES II.

THIS statue was placed to the east of a most curious dial, constructed by *Francis Hall*, alias *Line*, a jesuit, and set up in 1669. It stood on a pedestal, and consisted of six parts rising one above the other, with multitudes of planes cut on each, which are so many dials subservient to the purposes of geography, astrology, and astronomy. To four of these parts are globes placed on a branch like a chandelier. The description surpasses my powers. I must leave the reader to consult the very scarce book printed by the in-

CURIOUS  
DIAL.

\* Mr. *Walpole*.

HORSE-  
GUARDS.

ventor, at *Liege*, in 1673, in which are plates of the several parts, and their various uses explained.

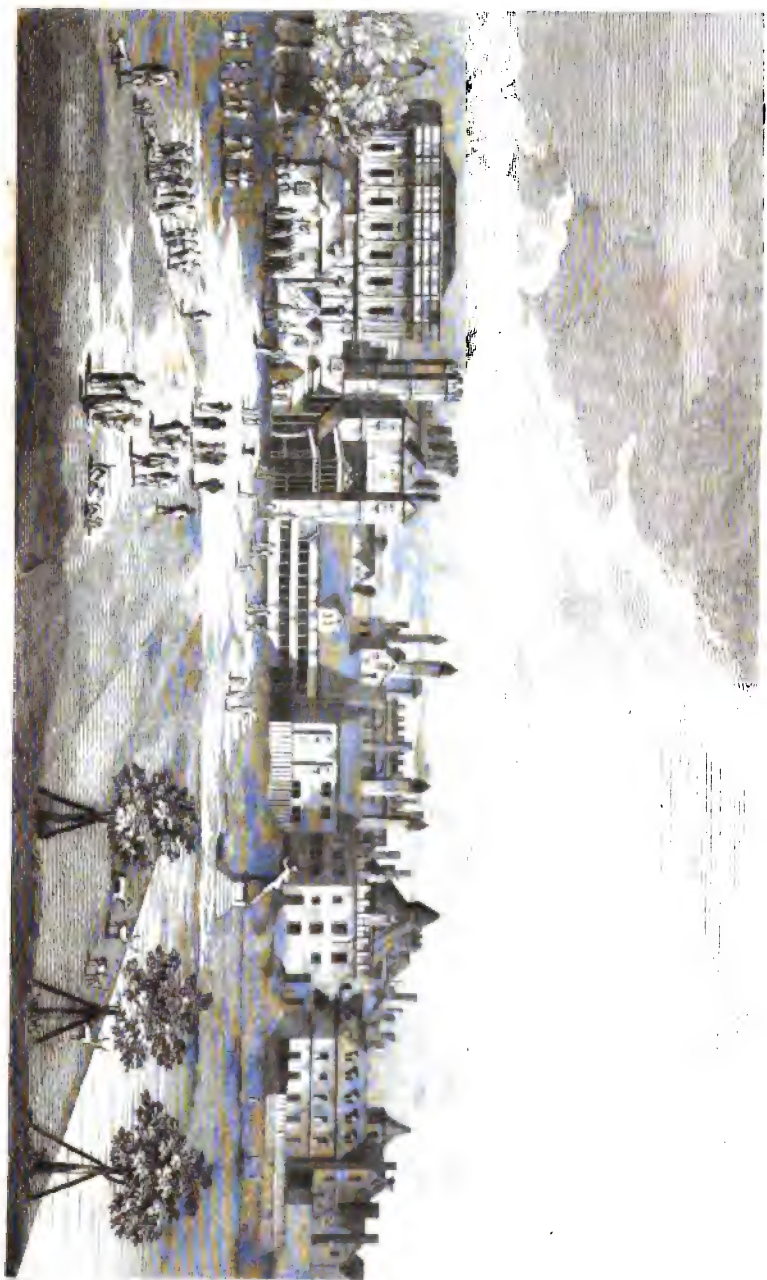
THE horse-guards had their stables in the place they occupy at this time; but the present building was erected in the reign of his late majesty, after a design, I think, by *Vardy*: it cost above thirty thousand pounds. I have given a print\* of the Horse-guards as they were in the time of *Charles II.* In it is the merry monarch and his dogs; and in the back view, the banquetting-house, one of the gates, the treasury in its antient state, and the top of the cockpit.

ADMIRALTY-  
OFFICE.

THE Admiralty-office stood originally in *Duke-street, Westminster*; but in the reign of king *William* was removed to the present spot, to the house then called *Wallingford-house*, I believe from its having been inhabited by the *Knollys's*, viscounts *Wallingford*. From the roof, the pious *Usher*, archbishop of *Armagh*, then living here with the countess of *Peterborough*, was prevailed on to take the last sight of his beloved master *Charles I.* when brought on the scaffold before *Whitehall*. He sunk at the horror of the sight, and was carried in a swoon to his apartment.

The present Admiralty-office was rebuilt in the late reign, by *Ripley*: it is a clumsy pile, but

\* From a painting in possession of the earl of *Hardwick*.

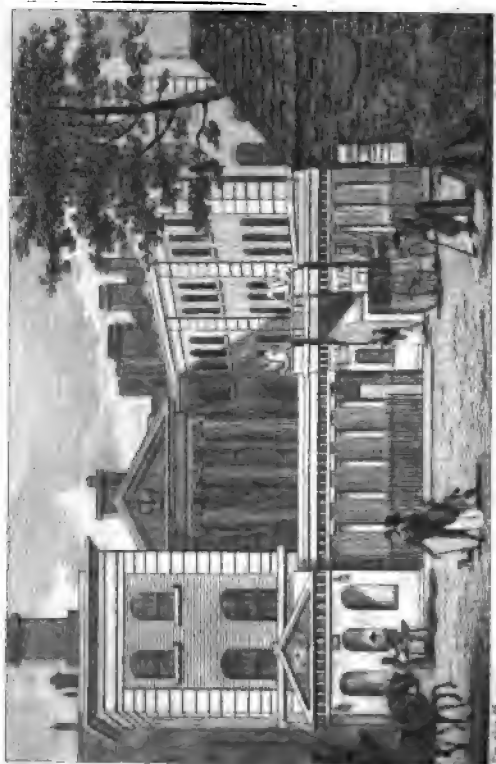


THE OLD HORSE GUARDS.



THE ADMIRALTY.





**THE ADMIRALTY.**







**WILLIAM III.**





properly veiled from the street by Mr. *Adams's* handsome screen.\*

A LITTLE farther to the north stood, in the place now occupied by *Scotland-yard*, a magnificent palace built for the reception of the *Scottish* monarchs, whenever they visited this capital. It was originally given by king *Edgar* to king *Kenneth III.* for the humiliating purpose of his making to this place an annual journey, for the purpose of doing homage for the kingdom of *Scotland*, and in after times for *Cumberland* and *Huntingdon*, and other fiefs of the crown. Here *Margaret*, widow of *James IV.* of *Scotland*, and sister to *Henry VIII.* resided for a considerable time after the death of her husband: and was entertained with great magnificence by her royal brother, as soon as he was reconciled to her second marriage with the earl of *Angus*.

PALACE FOR  
KINGS OF  
SCOTLAND.

A LITTLE above stood one of the celebrated memorials of the affection of *Edward I.* for his beloved *Eleanor*, being the cross erected on the last spot on which the body rested in the way to the abbey, the place of sepulture. This and all the others were built after the designs of *Cavalini*. This was destroyed by the religious fury of the reformers. From a drawing communicated to me by Doctor *Combe*, it appears to have been of an

CHARING-  
CROSS.

\* Mr. *Walpole*.

## FINE STATUE OF CHARLES I.

octagonal form, and in an upper stage ornamented with eight figures : but the *gothic* parts appear far from being rich.

FINE STATUE  
OF  
CHARLES I.

THE cross was in the next century replaced by a most beautiful and animated equestrian statue in brass, of *Charles I.* cast in 1633, by *Le Sœur*, for the earl of *Arundel*. It was not erected till the year 1678, when it was placed on the present pedestal, the work of *Grinlyn Gibbons*. The parliament had ordered it to be sold and broke to pieces : but *John River*, the brazier who purchased it, having more taste or more loyalty than his masters, buried it unmutilated, and shewed to them some broken pieces of brass in token of his obedience. *M. d'Archenholz* gives a diverting anecdote of this brazier : he says, that he cast a vast number of handles of knives and forks in brass, which he sold as made of the broken statue. They were bought with great eagerness ; by the loyalists, from affection to their monarch ; by the rebels, as a mark of triumph over the murdered sovereign.\*

ST. MARY  
ROUNCEVAL.

ON the site of part of *Northumberland-house*, stood the chapel of *St. Mary Rounceval*, a cell to the priory of *Rouncevaux*, in *Navarre*. It was founded by *William Marshal* earl of *Pembroke*, in the time of *Henry III.*, and suppressed by *Henry V.* among the alien priories, but rebuilt by

\* See *M. Archenholz's Tableau d'Angleterre*, i. 163.



The King's Mews



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*St. James's Palace*



*Edward IV.* who fixed a fraternity in it.\* In the reign of *Edward VI.* a grant was made of the site to *Sir Thomas Cawarden*.†

Not far from hence, opposite to *Charing-Cross*, HERMITAGE, was an hermitage, with a chapel dedicated to *St. Catherine*.‡ This, in 1262, belonged to the see of *Llandaff*; for I find in that year that *William de Radnor*, then bishop, had leave from the king to lodge in the cloister of his hermitage at *Charing*, whenever he came to *London*.§

ON the north side of *Charing-Cross* stand the royal stables, called from the original use of the buildings on their site, the *Mews*; having been used for keeping the king's falcons, at least from the time of *Richard II.* In that reign the accomplished *Sir Simon Burley*, knight of the garter, was keeper of the king's falcons at the *Mewe*, near *Charing-Cross*. This office was by *Charles II.* granted to his son by *Nell Gwynne*, *Charles* duke of *St. Albans*, and the heirs male of his body. In the reign of *Henry VIII.* the king's horses were kept here. In 1534 a fire destroyed the building, with a great quantity of hay, and several great horses. It was rebuilt in the reigns of *Edward VI.* and queen *Mary*. In the year 1732 the present handsome edifice arose.

ST. JAMES'S palace was originally a hospital, ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

\* *Newcourt*, i. 693.

† *Tanner*.

‡ *Stow's Survey*, 839.

§ *Willis's Landaff*, 51.



## ST. JAMES'S PARK.

9. founded and dedicated to *St. James*, by some pious citizens, before the Conquest, for fourteen leprous females: and eight brethren were added afterwards, to perform divine service. It was rebuilt in the time of *Henry III.* The custody was given to *Eton* college, by a grant of the 28th of *Henry VI.* but I am told that the living of *Chattisham*, in *Suffolk*, was exchanged for it; the college, on this consideration, having resigned it to *Henry VIII.* At that time its revenue was valued at 100*l. per annum.* On the quarrel between the great earl of *Warwick* and lord *Cromwel*, about the cause of the first battle of *St. Albans*, lord *Cromwel*, fearing the rage of that violent peer, was at his own desire lodged here, by way of security, by *John Talbot* earl of *Shrewsbury*, at that time lord treasurer of *England*.\* It was surrendered to the king in 1531, who founded on its site the present palace, which *Stow* calls a goodly manor.

ST. JAMES'S  
PARK.

His majesty also inclosed the park, which was subservient to the amusement of this and the palace of *Whitehall*. *Charles II.* was particularly fond of it, planted the avenues, made the canal, and the aviary, adjacent to the *Bird-cage-walk*, which took its name from the cages which were hung in the trees. *Charles*, says *Cibber*, was often seen here, amidst crowds of spectators, feeding his

\* *Fenn's Letters*, i. 110.

ducks, and playing with his dogs,\* and passing his idle moments in affability even to the meanest of his subjects, which made him to be adored by the common people; so fascinating in the great are the habits of condescension!

DUCK-ISLAND was erected into a government, and had a salary annexed to the office, in favor of *M. St. Evremond*, who was the first and perhaps the last governor:† and the island itself is lost in the late improvements.

DUCK-  
ISLAND.

AT the south end of *Duke-street*, adjacent to this part of the park, is a large house once used for the Admiralty-office (see p. 148). It was first built for lord chancellor *Jefferies*, and is easily known by a large flight of stone steps which his royal master permitted to be made into the park for the accommodation of his lordship:‡ they terminate above in a small court, on three sides of which stands the house. On the left is the chapel now called *Duke-street chapel*. In the time of *Jefferies*, it was the hall in which his lordship heard causes, whenever it was inconvenient for him to go to *Westminster-hall* or to *Lincoln's-inn*.

NOT far from hence, where the iron gates, at the bottom of that noble street *George-street*, are placed, stood a storehouse for the ordinance in the time of queen *Mary*. I remember a dirty dark

\* Apology for the life of *Colley Cibber*, 26.

† *S. Pegge*, esq.      ‡ *Stow's London*, ii. book vi. p. 64.

## ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

passage leading into the park, which preserves its memory, but was corruptly called *Story's Gate*.

It does not appear that this palace was inhabited by any of our monarchs till after the fire at *Whitehall*. *James I.* presented it to his accomplished son *Henry*, who resided here till his lamented death in 1612. *Charles I.* was brought here from *Windsor*, on *January 19th*,\* by the power of the army, which had determined on his death. Some of the eleven days which he was permitted to live were spent in *Westminster-hall*, and of the nights in the house of *Sir Thomas Cotton*, adjacent to his place of trial. On the 27th he was carried back to *St. James's*, where he passed his three last days in exemplary piety. On the 30th he was brought to the place of execution; and walked, unmoved at every insult, with a firm and quick pace, supported by the most lively sentiments of religion.

His son, the bigoted *James*, sent to the prince of *Orange*, when he had approached in force near to the capital, a most necessitated invitation to take his lodgings in this palace. The prince accepted it: but at the same time hinted to the frightened monarch that he must leave *Whitehall*. It was customary to mount guard at both the palaces. The old hero lord *Craven* was on duty at

\* *Whitelock*.





the time when the *Dutch* guards were marching through the park to relieve, by order of their master. From a point of honor he had determined not to quit his station, and was preparing to maintain his post; but, receiving the command of his sovereign, he reluctantly withdrew his party and marched away with sullen dignity.\*

DURING the reign of king *William*, *St. James's* was fitted up for the residence of the princess *Anna* (afterwards queen) and her spouse prince *George* of *Denmark*. From that time to the present it has been regularly the court of our monarchs.

JAMES, the son of *James II.*, who so long made pretensions to the *British* throne, was born in the room now called the old bed-chamber; at present the anti-chamber to the levee room. The bed stood close to the door of a back-stairs, which descended to an inner court. It certainly was very convenient to carry on any secret design; and might favor the silly warming-pan story, had not the bed been surrounded by twenty of the privy-council, four other men of rank, twenty ladies, besides pages and other attendants. The tale was adopted by party, and firmly believed by its zealots. But, as *James* proved false to his high trust, and his son shewed every symptom of fol-

\* *Darvuple's Memoirs.*

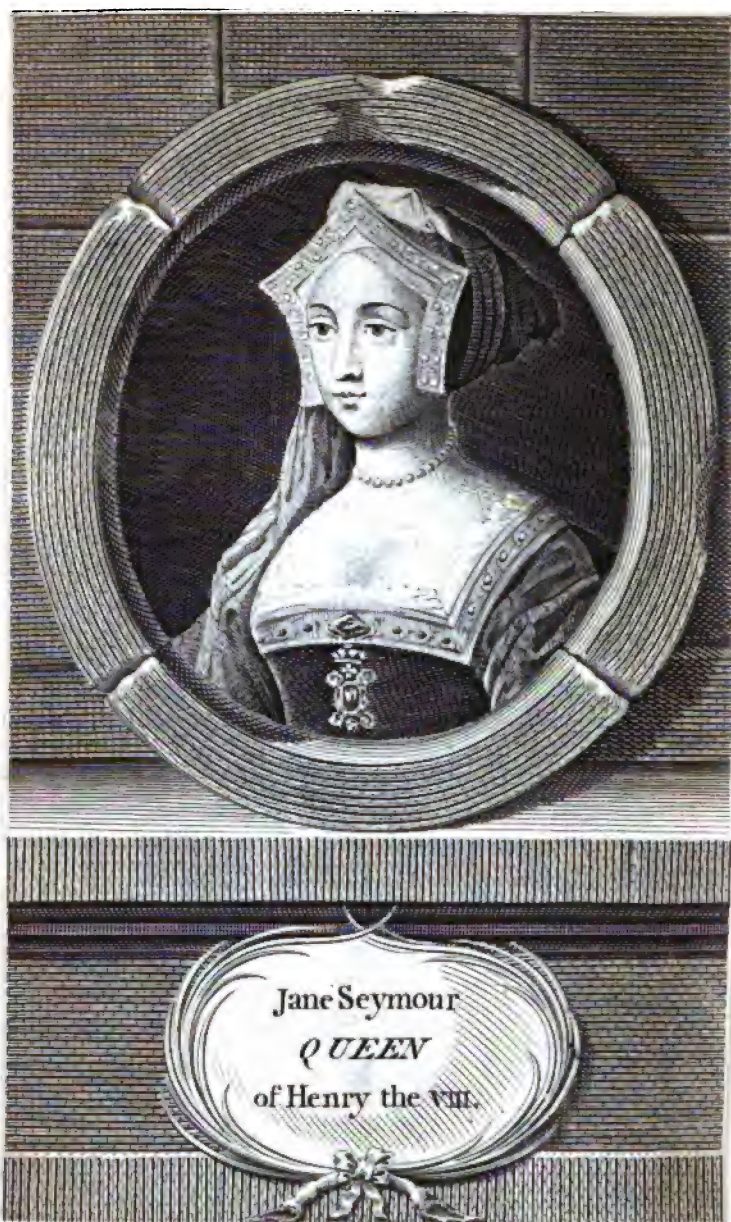
lowing his example, there was certainly no such pretence wanting for excluding a family inimical to the interests of the GREAT WHOLE.

UNCREDITABLE as the outside of *St. James's* may look, it is said to be the most commodious for regal parade of any in *Europe*. Every one knows that the furniture of this palace is unbecoming the place. Yet in a ramble I once made through the apartments, I saw several portraits of personages remarkable in their day. Among others (in one of the rooms behind the levee rooms) is a small full-length of *Henry* prince of *Wales*, son of *James I.* He is dressed in green, standing over a dead stag, drawing a sword, probably to cut off its head, according to the custom of the chace. A youth, *Robert* earl of *Essex*, afterwards the *parliamentarian* general, is kneeling before him; each of them have hunting horns; and behind the prince is a horse; and on the bough of a tree are the arms of *England*; and behind the young lord, on the ground, are his own. These are the bearings of the *Devereuxes*, and prove the mistake of Mr. *Granger*, and of Mr. *Warton*, who, in his *Life of Sir Thomas Pope*, I am told, attributes them to lord *Harrington*; but his arms were a *fret* on a field *sable*.\* Both these young noblemen were honored with the friendship of that accomplished

\* *Wright's Rutlandshire*, 51.











prince, and both educated with him. At *Wroxton*, the seat of the earl of *Guildford*, is another picture of the same subject.\*

HERE is another small piece, of *Arthur*, elder brother to *Henry VIII.*, painted very young, with a bonnet on his head. *Henry* stands by him, and his sister *Margaret*, of infant ages. This picture is by *Mabuse*, who visited *England* in the reign of their father.

HENRY VII. and VIII. full-lengths, and each of them with his queen before an altar. The fortunate *Jane Seymour* (who died in her bed) is the consort of the son, here represented. This is a copy from *Holbein*, in small, by *Van Lemput*, in 1667, taken by order of *Charles II.* The original was painted on the wall in the privy chamber of *Whitehall*, and destroyed in the fire of 1697.

Two half-lengths, by *Lely*, of the dutchess of *York*, and her sister.

A CHILD in the robes of the garter: perhaps the youngest knight known. He was the second son of *James II.* while duke of *York*, by *Anne Hyde*, his dutchess. On *December 3d*, 1666, he was elected knight of the garter, at the age of three years and five months. The sovereign put the

\* On this picture, engraved by *Harding* in the *Biographical Mirror*, ii. p. 53, are the *Harrington* arms, on a shield near the prince's young associate. ED.

*George* round his neck; and prince *Rupert*, the garter round his little leg. Death, in the following year, prevented his installation.\*

THE diminutive manhood of the dwarf *Geoffry Hudson*, is to be seen in another picture. He appears less by being represented walking under some very tall trees.

IN the lords old waiting-room is *Henry Darnley*, in black, tall and genteel. His hand is resting on his brother *Charles Stuart*, earl of *Lenox*, dressed in a black gown.

IN another room is *Charles II.* of *Spain*, at the age of four, in black, with a sceptre in his hand, strutting and playing the monarch. He was inaugurated in 1665. His reign was unhappy. *Spain* at no period was in so low, so distressful a condition. His dominions were parcelled out in his life-time: but he disappointed the allies, and, after some struggle, the designation of his will in favor of the house of *Bourbon* took place.

HERE is to be seen the famous picture by *Ma-buse*, of *Adam* and *Eve*. Mr. *Evelyn* justly remarks the absurdity of painting them with navels, and of introducing a fountain with rich imagery amidst the beauteous wilds of paradise. *Raphael*, and *Michael Angelo*, made the same mistake with

\* *Sandford*, 677.

regard to the navel, on which the learned Sir *Thomas Brown*\* wastes a long page and a half to disprove its possibility.

IN the queen's library (built by queen *Caroline*, QUEEN'S LIBRARY. and ornamented by *Kent*) now a lumber-room, I saw a beautiful view from *Greenwich* park, with *Charles I.*, his queen, and a number of courtiers, walking. . And two others, of the same prince and his queen dining in public. And another of the elector palatine and his spouse at a public table; with a carver, looking most ridiculously, a monkey having in that moment reared from the board and seized on his beard. Possibly this feast was at *Guildhall*, where *Frederic* was most nobly entertained by the hospitable city, in 1612, when he made the match with the daughter of our monarch, which ended so unhappily for both parties.

To the east of *St. James's* palace, in the reign of queen *Anne*, was built *Marlborough-house*, at the expence of the public. It appears by one of *Kip's* views of *St. James's*, published before the existence of this house, that it was erected in part of the royal gardens, granted for that purpose by her majesty. The present duke added an upper story, and improved the ground floor, which originally wanted the great room. This national compliment cost not less than forty thousand pounds.

MARLBOROUGH-HOUSE.

\* *Vulgar Errors*, p. 194.

**PALL-MALL.** . In *Pall-mall* the duke *Schomberg* had his house. It was in my time possessed by *Astley* the painter, who divided it into three, and fitted up the center most whimsically for his own use.

**ASSASSINA-  
TION OF  
THYNNE.**

IN this street was committed the horrid assassination of *Thomas Thynne*, esq., of *Longleat*, in *February* 1681-2, at the instigation of count *Corningsmark*, a *Swedish* nobleman of the first rank and fortune, in hopes of gaining lady *Elizabeth Ogle*, the rich heiress, daughter to *Josceline*, last earl of *Northumberland* of the name of *Percy*, and widow to *Henry Cavendish* earl of *Ogle*, son to *Henry* duke of *Newcastle*. *Thynne* was either married or contracted to the lady. The count hoped by the removal of his rival to attain his purpose. He had been in *England* and made his addresses to her; but not with the success he expected: left the kingdom for a short time, and then returned to put his horrid design in execution. He arrived *incognito*, and kept himself concealed till the murder was committed. He employed three foreign ruffians whom he had in his service. *Thynne* was shot by one of them in his carriage. They were all apprehended. The three assassins were tried as principals, were convicted, and executed on the spot on which the murder was committed. The count was tried as accessory, and acquitted, as was said, by the management of the court—the most profligate of its time.

THE gallant earl of *Devonshire* would have avenged the death of his friend. *Coningsmark* accepted the challenge, but his conscience prevented him from meeting the earl. *Thynne* was a most contemptible character, and passed through the world, as is frequent even to this day, by the merit of a great fortune. He was called from that accident *Tom* of 10,000, from his revenues. His lady must have detested him, for she fled from him into *Holland*, even before they were bedded. She afterwards\* married *Charles*, sixth duke of *Somerset*. In *Westminster* abby is a vast but ill executed monument in memory of Mr. *Thynne*. He is represented recumbent: and in front, beneath him, is sculptured the manner of his assassination. On this mass of marble is only a very brief inscription, merely telling that circumstance. Another, not inelegant, was designed; but *Sprat*, then dean of *Westminster*, would not suffer it to be used, as containing parts deemed offensive to the reigning powers.

THE space between the palace and *Charing-Cross*, about the year 1560, appears to have been fields; there being no buildings at that time, except three or four houses on the east side of the present *Pall-mall*: and a little farther, on the op-

\* Within three months after the assassination of Mr. *Thynne*!  
ED.



posite side, a small church, the name of which I cannot discover.

COCKSPUR-  
STREET.

By the year 1572, *Cockspur-street* filled up the space between those houses and *Charing-Cross*.

PALL-MALL.

*Pall-mall* was also laid out as a walk, or a place for the exercise of the *Mall*, a game long since disused. The north side was also planted with a row of trees. On the other side was the wall of *St. James's park*. *Charles II.* removed it to its present place, planted the park, and made all those improvements which we now see. It was *Le Notre*, the famous *French* gardener, the director of taste under *Louis XIV.*, who planned the disposition of the trees. Of late, the *French* have endeavoured to borrow taste from us. In the days of *Charles*, the *Haymarket*, and *Hedge-lane*, had names; but they were literally lanes, bounded by hedges; and all beyond, to the north, east, and west, was entirely country. In the fine plan of *London*, published by *Faithorne* in 1658, no traces of houses are to be met with in the former, except a single one, named the *Gaming-house*, at the end next to *Piccadilly*. *Windmill-street* consisted of disjointed houses; and a windmill, standing in a field on the west side, proves from what its name was derived. All the space occupied by the streets radiating from the *Seven Dials*, was at that period open ground.

HAYMARKET.  
HEDGE-  
LANE.



*Larcker Sculp.*

LOUIS. XIV.



*Front of the KING'S THEATRE, Haymarket.*

THE *Opera-house* in the *Haymarket* was built first by Sir *John Vanburgh*, but has been much altered and repaired at subsequent periods. The last alteration was made by Mr. *Adams*, who entirely departed from the original plan; and the inconvenience arising from another change was so great, that the late fire has happily given occasion of removing it in a most effectual manner.

OPERA-  
HOUSE.

LEICESTER-square was also unbuilt; but the house of that name is found in the same plan, and on the site of the present. It was founded by one of the *Sydnies* earls of *Leicester*. It was for a short time the residence of *Elizabeth*, daughter of *James I.* the titular queen of *Bohemia*, who, on *February 13th*, 1661, here ended her unfortunate life.\* It was successively the pouting-place of princes. The late king, when prince of *Wales*, after he had quarrelled with his father, lived here several years. His son *Frederick* followed his example, succeeded him in his house, and in it finished his days. No one is ignorant of the magnificent and instructive museum exhibited in this house by the late Sir *ASHTON LEVER*.† It was the most astonishing collection of the subjects of natural history ever collected, in so short a space, by any individual. To the disgrace of our kingdom, after the first burst of wonder was over, it

LEICESTER-  
HOUSE.

\* *Sandford*, 565.

† Who died *January 31st*, 1788.

became neglected : and when it was offered to the public, by the chance of a guinea lottery, only eight thousand, out of thirty-six thousand, tickets were sold. Finally, the capricious goddess frowned on the spirited possessor of such a number of tickets, and transferred the treasure to the possessor of only two, Mr. *Parkinson* ; who, by his great attention to, and elegant disposition of the *Museum*, well merited her favor.\*

THE MILITARY YARD.

BEHIND *Leicester-house* stood, in 1658, the Military-yard, founded by *Henry* prince of *Wales*, the spirited son of our peaceful *James*. *M. Foubert* afterwards kept here his academy for riding and other gentleman-like exercises, in the reign of *Charles II.* ; which, in later years, was removed into *Swallow-street*, opposite to the end of *Conduit-street*. Part is retained for the purpose of a riding-house ; the rest is converted into a work-house for the parish of *St. James's*.

GERARD-HOUSE.

A LITTLE beyond stood *Gerard-house*, the habitation of the gallant *Gerard* earl of *Macclesfield*.† It is lost in the street of the same name. The profligate Lord *Mohun* lived in this street, and his body was brought there after he was killed in the

\* This noble collection, which it is said was offered to the *British Museum* for a moderate sum, was sold by auction in 1806. The sale lasted thirty-four days. The number of lots, many containing several articles, amounted to four thousand one hundred and ninety-four. ED.

† See *Journey to London*, ed. 1811. p. 543.

duel with the duke of *Hamilton*. I have heard that his good lady was vastly displeased at the bloody corse being flung upon the best bed.

*COVENTRY-house* stood near the end of the *COVENTRY-HOUSE*. *Haymarket*, and gave name to *Coventry-street*. It was the residence of lord keeper *Coventry*; and *Henry Coventry*, secretary of state, died here in 1686. This house is said to be on the site of one called, in the old plans of *London*, the *Gaming-house*.

*LORD Clarendon* mentions a house of this name, *PICCADILLY*, in the following words: "Mr. *Hyde* (says he, "speaking of himself) going to a house called "*Piccadilly*, which was a fair house for entertainment and gaming, with handsome gravel-walks "with shade, and where were an upper and lower "bowling-green, whither very many of the nobility and gentry of the best quality resorted for "exercise and conversation."\* This seems to have been the same house with that mentioned by Mr. *Garrard* in his letter to the earl of *Strafford*, dated *June*, 1635; in which he says, "that since "*Spring Gardens* was put down, we have, by a "servant of the lord chamberlain's, a new *Spring Gardens* erected in the fields beyond the *Meuse*; "where is built a fair house, and two bowling- "greens made to entertain gamesters and bowlers,

\* *Clarendon's Hist. Oxford* edit. 1705, i. 241, *sub anno* 1640.

“ at an excessive rate, for I believe it hath cost  
 “ him above four thousand pounds: a dear un-  
 “ dertaking for a gentleman-barber. My lord  
 “ chamberlain much frequents this place; where  
 “ they bowl great matches.”\*

BURLING-  
TON-HOUSE.

WHERE *Sackville-street* was afterwards built, stood *Piccadilla-hall*, where *Piccadillas* or *Turnovers* were sold, which gave name to that vast street, called from that circumstance *Piccadilly*. This street was completed, in 1642, as far as the present *Berkeley-street*. The first good house which was built in it was *Burlington-house*: the noble founder, father to the late earl of *Burlington*, said he placed it there “ because he was certain no one would build beyond him.” Nobody is ignorant of the vast town that, since that period, has extended itself beyond this palace. After this rose *Clarges-house*, and two others adjacent, inhabited, says *Strype*, by lord *Sherbourne* and the countess of *Denbigh*.

CARNABY-  
MARKET.

THE *Pest-house-field* was surrounded with buildings before the year 1700, but remained a dirty waste till of late years, when *Carnaby-market* occupied much of the west part. The *Pest-house* was erected for the reception of the infected in the great plague of 1665, and the *field* the place of the numerous interments.

\* Earl of *Strafford's* Letters, i. 435.

*Golden-square*, of dirty access, was built after the Revolution, or before 1700. It was originally called *Gelding-square*, from the sign of a neighboring inn; but the inhabitants, indignant at the vulgarity of the name, changed it to the present.\* In these fields was the *lazaretto*, during the period of the dreadful plague of the year 1665. It was built by that true hero lord *Craven*, who stayed in *London* during the whole time; and braved the fury of the pestilence, with the same coolness as he fought the battles of his beloved mistress *Elizabeth*, titular queen of *Bohemia*; or mounted the tremendous breach at *Creutznach*. He was the intrepid soldier, the gallant lover, the genuine patriot.

GOLDEN-  
SQUARE.

IN 1700 *Bond-street* was built no farther than the west end of *Clifford-street*. It took its name from the proprietor, a baronet of a family now extinct. *New Bond-street* was at that time an open field, called *Conduit Mead*, from one of the conduits which supplied this part of the town with water: and *Conduit-street* received its name for the same reason.

BOND-  
STREET.

*GEORGE-street*, *Hanover-square*, and its church, rose about the same time. The church was built by *John James*, and finished in 1724. Its portico would be thought handsome were there space to

ST. GEORGE'S  
HANOVER-  
SQUARE.

\* This anecdote was communicated by the late earl of *Bath* to a friend of mine.



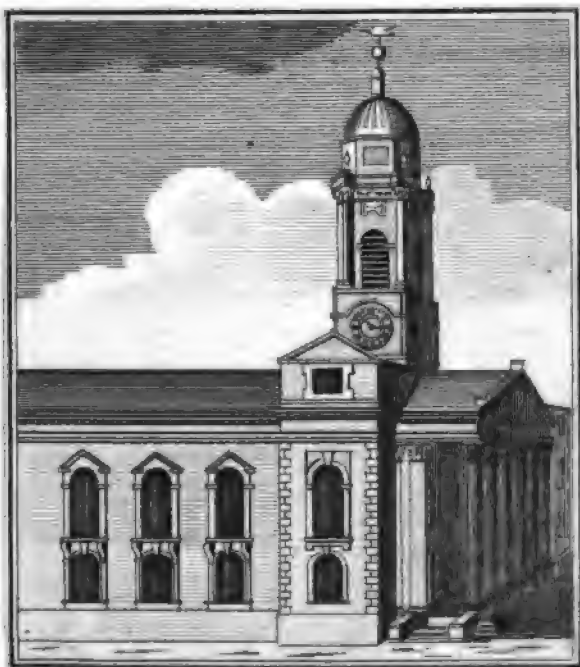
## SIR THOMAS WIAT'S INSURRECTION.

admire it. It now looks *Brobdignagian*. This was one of the fifty new churches, and the parish stolen out of that of *St. Martin in the Fields*. It is the last in this part of *Westminster*, excepting the distant *Marybonne*. Every part besides was open ground covered with dunghills, and all sorts of filth. *May Fair* was kept about the spot now covered with *May-Fair* chapel, and several fine streets. The fair was attended with such disorders, riots, thefts, and even murders, that, in 1708, it was presented by the magistrates. It revived again, and I remember the last celebrations: the place was covered with booths, temporary theatres, and every enticement to low pleasure.

MAY-FAIR.

At the time of Sir *Thomas Wiat's* insurrection, in *February*, 1554, part of the army marched to make their attack on *London*, over this tract, then an open country as far as *Charing-Cross*. On the spot called *Hay-hill*, near the present *Berkeley-square*, there was a skirmish between a party of the insurgents and another of the royal army, in which the former were repulsed. After the execution of Sir *Thomas*, his head (on that account) was set up on a gallows, at that place,\* and his parboiled quarters in different parts of the neighborhood of the capital. Three of the insurgents

\* *Styke's Memorials*, iii. 120.



*St. George's Hanover Square.*



were also hung in chains near the head of their leader.

THIS extensive tract, at present a vast seat of the most elegant population, is far from being destitute of places of devotion : but chapels arose instead of churches, subordinate to their respective rectors. In this enlightened age it was quickly discovered that " Godliness was profitable to " many." The projector, the architect, the mason, the carpenter, and the plasterer, united their powers. A chapel was erected, well-pewed, well-warmed, dedicated, un-endowed, un-consecrated. A captivating preacher is provided, the pews are filled, and the good undertakers amply repayed by the pious tenantry.

THE history of *Conduit-street* chapel, or *Trinity* chapel, is very remarkable. It was originally built of wood by *James II.* for private mass, and was conveyed on wheels, attendant on its royal master's excursions, or when he attended his army. Among other places, it visited *Hounslow* heath, where it continued some time after the Revolution. It was then removed, and enlarged by the rector of the parish of *St. Martin's*, and placed not far from the spot on which it now stands. Dr. *Tennison*, when rector of *Saint Martin's*, got permission from king *William* to rebuild it : so after it had made as many journies as the house of *Loretto*, it was by *Tennison* transmuted into a good

CONDUIT-  
STREET  
CHAPEL.

building of brick, and has rested ever since on the present site. All parochial duties have been performed from that time without intermission ; and it continued annexed to the parish of *Saint Martin's*, which sold it about fifteen years ago to Mr. *James Robson*, the present proprietor, who has modernized the building with a new front, and fitted up the inside with great neatness and propriety.

THE late *Carew Mildmay*, esq; who, after a very long life, died a few years ago, used to say, that he remembered killing a woodcock on the site of *Conduit-street*, at that time an open country. He and general *Oglethorpe* were great intimates, and nearly of the same age ; and often produced proofs to each other of the length of their recollection.

HANOVER  
AND  
CAVENDISH  
SQUARES.

IN 1716, *Hanover-square*, and *Cavendish-square*, were unbuilt : but their names appear in the plans of *London* of 1720. *Oxford-street*, from *Princes-street* eastward as far as *High-street St. Giles's*, had only a few houses on the north side. I remember it a deep hollow road, and full of sloughs : with here and there a ragged house, the lurking-place of cut-throats : insomuch that I never was taken that way by night, in my hackney-coach, to a worthy uncle's, who gave me lodgings at his house in *George-street*, but I went in dread the whole way. The south side

O-  
RE.K-  
IT.N's  
D.

GENERAL L. A.  
 of the House of Commons April 1772. and in the same  
 year he was elected Member of the House of Commons  
 for the County of Middlesex. He was one of the Members  
 of the Committee of the House of Commons for the  
 Management of the Affairs of the East India Company.



H.  
CA  
St

was built as far as *Swallow-street*. SOHO-SQUARE was begun in the time of *Charles II*. The duke of *Monmouth* lived in the center house, facing the statue. Originally the square was called, in honor of him, *Monmouth-square*; and afterwards changed to that of *King-square*. I have a tradition, that, on his death, the admirers of that unfortunate man changed it to *Soho*, being the word of the day at the field of *Sedgemoor*.\* The house was purchased by the late lord *Bateman*, and let by the present lord to the *Comte de Guerchy*, the *French* ambassador. After which it was let on building leases. The form of the house is preserved by Mr. *Nathanael Smith*, in the first numbers of the *Illustrations of London*. The name of the unfortunate duke is still preserved in *Monmouth-street*.

SOHO-SQUARE.

I AM sorry to degrade the neighboring *Greek-street* into *Grig-street*: but authority for doing so, may be found in a date of an old letter in the possession of the late Mr. *Edmondson*. The mistake ought to be retained, as a most happy one. Mr. *Wedgewood* vindicates the propriety, by making it the repository† of his figuline ware, founded on the chastest *Grecian* models, and executed in the truest *Attic* taste.

GREEK-STREET.

IN the church-yard of *St. Ann's Soho*, is a mar-

ST. ANN'S SOHO.

\* *S. Pegge*, esq; to whom I am indebted for several interesting remarks.

† Now removed to *York-street*, *St. James's-square*. ED.



ble erected near the grave of that remarkable personage *Theodore Antony Newhoff*, king of *Corsica*, who died in this parish in 1756, immediately after leaving the *King's-bench* prison, by the benefit of the act of insolvency. The marble was erected, and the epitaph written, by the honorable HORACE WALPOLE.

The grave, great teacher, to a level brings  
 Heroes and beggars, galley-slaves and kings.  
 But *Theodore* this moral learn'd ere dead,  
 Fate pour'd its lessons on his living head :  
 Bestow'd a kingdom, and denied him bread. }

BERKELEY-  
HOUSE.

AFTER this digression, let me return into *Piccadilly*.—Before the date of *Burlington-house*, was built a fine mansion, belonging to the *Berkelies*, lords, and afterwards earls *Berkeley*. It stood between the south end of *Berkeley-square* and *Piccadilly*, and gave name to the square and an adjacent street. The misery and disgrace which the profligacy of one of the daughters brought on the house, by an intrigue with her brother-in-law, lord *Grey*\* (afterwards engaged in the *Monmouth* rebellion) is too lastingly recorded in the *State Trials*, ever to be buried in oblivion.

DEVONSHIRE-  
HOUSE.

On the site of this house, fronting *Piccadilly*, stands *Devonshire-house* ; long after the year 1700 it was the last house in this street, at that time a portion of *Piccadilly*. In the antient house, *Chris-*

\* Created earl of *Tankerville* by *William III.* ED.

*tiana* the old countess of *Devonshire* lived, with her characteristic splendor and hospitality, and died here in 1674. It was the great resort of the wits of her days. *Waller* made it his theatre, and *Denham* is said here to have prated more than ever.\* I have already celebrated this lady.† The succeeding house, which was erected by the first duke, was burnt in the reign of *George II.* It was rebuilt by the third duke, after a design by *Kent*, and cost twenty thousand pounds, including a thousand pounds presented by the duke to *Kent* for his plans and designs. Here is an excellent library, and a very fine collection of medals. I once saw the house, by the favor of my late friend the Reverend 'Doctor *Lort*, at that time librarian; to whose liberal communications I have been invariably indebted. The portraits are so numerous in this noble house, that I must leave the complete list to those who have more opportunities of forming it than I had. Among others, is a fine portrait of *Marc Antonio de Dominis*, the vain desultory archbishop of *Spalatro*, who, abjuring the *Roman* catholic religion, came over to *England*, and was appointed master of the *Savoy*, and dean of *Windsor*. He had not been here long, before he publicly retracted all he had written against the church of *Rome*. *James* order-

\* Lord *Lisle's* letter, in Sir *W. Temple's* works, iv. 484.

† Journey to *London*, 373. edit. 1811. p. 473.

ed him to depart the kingdom in three days. He had the folly to trust himself at *Rome*; where, his sincerity being doubted, he was flung into prison, in which he ended his days. He is painted by *Tintoret*, represented in his study, sitting, in black, and with a square cap.

*ARTHUR Goodwin*, the friend of Mr. *Hampden*, and, like him, active in the cause of liberty; a fine full-length, by *Vandyck*, 1639: in long hair; his dress a yellow cloak and jacket, with white boots.

His daughter *Jane*, second wife of *Philip* lord *Wharton*; in black, enriched with chains of gold.

A HEAD of the favorite character of lord *Clarendon*, the virtuous and accomplished lord *Falkland*.

*SIR Thomas Brown*, author of the *Religio Medici*, his lady, and four daughters, by *Dobson*. *Sir Thomas* and his lady are in black; one child is on her lap, two stand before him, on whom he looks with great affection. When I thought of a passage in his famous book, I could not help smiling at the number of his children. His sentiments on the consequences of matrimony are most singular. I dare not quote the passage: but must refer the reader to the strangeness of his ideas on the subject.\* Let it be remembered that he was a bachelor when he wrote.

\* *Religio Medici*, part ii. sect. 9.





**ROBERT SPENCER**

*EARL of SUNDERLAND*

*From an Original Picture by Carlo Maratti in the Collection of*

*EARL SPENCER*

*Pub Feb'y 1 1807 by J. Scott, No 22, Strand*

THE delightful portrait of the *Jewish Rabbi*, by *Rembrandt*.

A HEAD of *Titian*, by himself. And another of the painter *Carlo Cignani*, also by himself.

THE unfeeling *Philip II.* by *Titian*; a full-length, in armour, enriched with gold. The only time he ever buckled it on, was when he shewed himself to his troops going on the assault of *St. Quintin*. He merited to be stripped of the honorable dress: he never appeared in the field; and carried on his wars like an assassin.

I WILL close this very imperfect list, with the famous countess of *Desmond*; a popular subject with the painters: and refer the reader to the account I have given of her in my visits to that worthy peer the late earl of *Kinnoul*, in both my tours in *Scotland*.

THE collection of pictures by the great *Italian* masters, is by far the finest private collection now in *England*.

THE house of that monster of treachery, that profligate minister the earl of *Sunderland*, who, by his destructive advice, premeditatedly brought ruin on his unsuspecting master *James II.*, stood on or near the site of the present *Melbourne-house*, one <sup>MELBOURNE-</sup> of the most magnificent in *London*, built by Sir <sup>HOUSE.</sup> *W. Chambers*.\* At the very time that he sold

\* *Melbourne-house* was successively denominated *Brandenburg* and *York-house*, from the names of its occupiers. Of late years it

## PICCADILLY.

him to the prince of *Orange*, he encouraged his majesty in every step which was sure to involve him and his family in utter ruin.

PICCADILLY is continued nearly half a mile farther to the west:\* but the north side only consists of houses, most of them mean buildings: it finishes handsomely with the magnificent new house of lord *Bathurst*, at *Hyde-park Corner*. On the south side is the *Green-park*, bounded by a wall; but in many places are rows of benevolent railings, which afford a most elegant view of that park, the trees in that of *St. James's*, the majestic venerable abbey soaring far above, and the more remote rural view of the *Surry* hills. Beyond the *Turnpike-house*, stood the house of a nobleman, celebrated by Mr. *Pope* for his passion for dancing; who demanded an audience from queen *Anne*, after the death of *George* prince of *Denmark*, to advise her majesty to dispel her grief by applying to that exercise:

The sober *Lanesborow* dancing in the gout.

I have heard it said, that this was only his *country-house*; which it might possibly have been, at

has been much enlarged, and converted into separate lodging-houses, with sets of chambers in each for the accommodation of single men or small families. These buildings now extend from *Piccadilly* to the end of *Saville Street*, and are called *Albany*. Ed.

\* All the west part was originally called *Portugal-street*.

that time. His lordship certainly thought so, by the curious distich he inscribed on the front.

It is my delight to be  
Both in town and country.

IN 1733 arose on its site that great charity *St. George's* hospital, founded by the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants of *Westminster*. The subscriptions, in 1786, were 2,239*l.* 5*s.*; in the year 1791, 2,262*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; but the benevolence of the governors, or more numerous accidents, caused an increase of expence, which threatened most serious consequences, till the house was happily relieved by the bounty received from the third of the profits arising from the musical entertainments of the abbey.—This hospital has discharged, since it was opened, on the first of the year 1733, to *December* the 29th, 1790, not fewer than a hundred and seventy-three thousand two hundred and seventeen patients. In the year 1791, were admitted by recommendations, 1078: on account of accidents, without recommendations, 297.\*

HYDE-PARK was in the late century, and the early part of the present, celebrated, by all our

\* In 1808, the number which had been discharged amounted to 209,430. In 1807, were admitted by recommendations, 963; on account of accidents, 487; the out-patients 1,121. The whole expence the same year amounted to 5,880*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* the annual subscription to 2,378*l.* 9*s.* (*Highmore's Public Charities*, p. 126.) Ed.



dramatic poets, for its large space railed off in form of a circle, round which the *Beau-monde* drove in their carriages; and in their rotation, exchanging as they passed smiles and nods, compliments, or smart repartees.

KENSINGTON  
PALACE.

ADJACENT to this park is the palace of *Kensington*. I have limited my plan : so must not go beyond the bounds.

FORTIFICA-  
TIONS IN  
1642.

OPPOSITE to the hospital at *Hyde-park Corner*, stood a large fort with four bastions, one of the many flung up in the year 1642. It is incredible with what speed the citizens raised a rampart of earth round the city and suburbs of *London*, also round *Southwark* and *Lambeth*, strengthened with batteries and redoubts at proper intervals. This was occasioned by the alarm of an attack from the royal army. Men, women, and children, assisted by thousands. The active part which the fair sex took in the work, is admirably described by the inimitable author of *Hudibras*; who, says he,

March'd rank and file with drum and ensign,  
T' entrench the city for defence in :  
Rais'd rampiers with their own soft hands,  
To put the enemy to stands ;  
From ladies down to oyster-wenches,  
Labour'd like pioneers in trenches,  
Fal'n to their pick-axes and tools,  
And help'd the men to dig like moles.  
Have not the handmaids of the city  
Cho'n of their members a committee,

For raising of a common purse,  
 Out of their wages to raise horse?  
 And do they not as *Triers* sit,  
 To judge what officers are fit?

THERE were a few more great houses, not remote from *St. James's* palace, which merit mention. *Berkshire-house*, belonging to the *Howards*, earls of *Berkshire*, stood very near the royal residence. It was afterwards purchased, and presented by *Charles II.* to that beautiful fury *Barbara* dutchess of *Cleveland*, and its honorable name changed into that of her dishonored title. It was then of great extent. She sold part, which was converted into various houses; and erected a large one for herself, which still remains, and may be distinguished by the row of round windows in the upper story.

TART-HALL stood near the present *Buckingham-gate*: it was built in 1638, by *Nicholas Stone*, for *Alathea* countess of *Arundel*, wife to *Thomas* earl of *Arundel*. After the death of the countess it became the property of her second son, the unfortunate *William* lord *Stafford*, a most gentle and amiable character, who fell an innocent victim to the detestable violence of party, and the perjured suborned evidence of the ever infamous *Oates*, *Dugdale*, and *Tuberville*. Good men, who had no share in that party, hurried away by intemperate passion, were at the period disgraced.

by their rage against this inoffensive peer. Even the virtuous lord *Russet* committed in this cause the single opprobrium of his life: when the unhappy lord was condemned, *RUSSET* could wish to deny the king the amiable prerogative of taking away the cruel, the disgraceful part of the penalty. Within three years, this excellent man himself tasted the bitter cup; but cleared, by royal indulgence, from the aggravating dregs, with which he wished to agonize the dying moments of the devoted *Stafford*.

HERE were kept the poor remains of the *Arundelian* collection. They were buried during the madness of the popish plot. The mob would have mistaken the statues for popish saints. They were sold in the year 1720; and the house soon after was pulled down. Mr. *Walpole*, who saw the house at the time of the second sale, informed me that it was very large, and had a very venerable appearance.

**ARLINGTON-HOUSE.** HENRY BENNET earl of *Arlington*, one of the famous Cabal, had a house near the site of the present *Buckingham-house*, which went by his name. It was afterwards purchased by *John Sheffield* duke of *Buckingham*, who, after obtaining an additional grant of land from the crown, rebuilt it, in a magnificent manner, in 1703. He describes it most minutely, as well as his manner of living there, in a letter to the duke of *Shrews-*

**BUCKINGHAM-HOUSE.**



**JOHN SHEFFIELD DUKE of BUCKINGHAM.**

*Published 15 Feb: 1800. by S. Harding, 187. Pall Mall.*



*bury.\** He has omitted his constant visits to the noted gaming-house at *Marybone*, the place of assemblage of all the infamous sharpers of the time. His grace always gave them a dinner at the conclusion of the season, and his parting toast was, *May as many of us as remain unchanged next spring, meet here again.* I remember the facetious *Quin* telling this story at *Bath*, within the hearing of the late lord *Chesterfield*, when his lordship was surrounded by a crowd of worthies of the same stamp. Lady *Mary Wortley* thus alludes to the amusements of *Marybone*:

Some dukes at *Marybone* bowl time away.

The duke died in 1720. His dutchess, daughter to *James II.* by *Catherine Sedley*, lived here till her death. She was succeeded by the duke's natural son, *Charles Herbert Sheffield*, on whom his grace had entailed it after the death of the young duke, who died a minor. It was purchased from Sir *Charles* by his present majesty; is the retreat of our good king and queen; and dignified with the title of the QUEEN'S HOUSE. Antiently there was a park at *Marybone*: for I find that in queen *Elizabeth's* time, the *Russian* ambassadors were entertained with the amusement of hunting within its pale.

\* *London* and its environs.

CLARENDON-  
HOUSE.

THE virtuous chancellor the earl of *Clarendon*, had a house facing the upper end of *St. James's-street*, on the site of the present *Grafton-street*. It was built by himself, with the stones intended for the re-building of *St. Paul's*. He purchased the materials; but a nation soured with an unsuccessful war, with fire, and with pestilence, imputed every thing as a crime to this great and envied character: his enemies called it *Dunkirk-house*, calumniating him with having built it with the money arising from the sale of that town, which had just before been given up to the *French*, for a large sum, by his master. *Clarendon* was so sensible of his vanity, of his imprudence, in building so large a house, and of the envy it drew upon him, that he thinks fit to apologize for that act; which he declares so far exceeded the proposed expence, as to add greatly to the embarrassment of his affairs.\* It cost fifty thousand pounds, and three hundred men were employed in building it. It was purchased from his lordship by *George Monk* duke of *Albemarle*, and afterwards by another nobleman, inferior indeed in abilities, but not inferior in virtues. In 1670, *James* duke of *Ormond*, in his way to *Clarendon-house*, where his grace at that time lived, was

ATTACK ON  
THE DUKE  
OF ORMOND  
BY BLOOD.

\* Continuation of the life of the earl of *Clarendon*, octavo, vol. iii. p. 971.—The house is engraven by *Dunstal*.



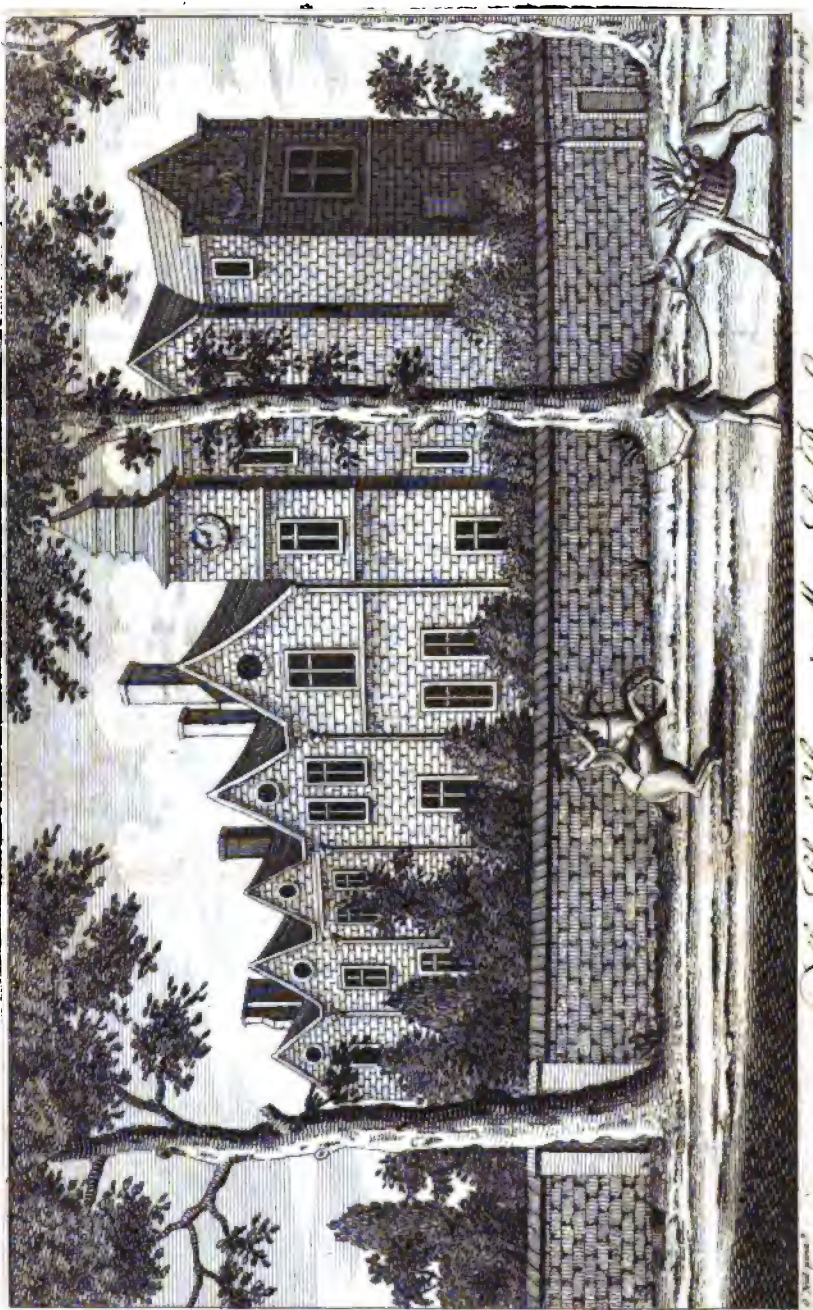
*George Monk, Duke of Albemarle.*

*Published by J. Scott, 412, Strand.*





A View of S<sup>t</sup> Mary le Bone Church



*The School House at Mary Le Bonel.*



*S. Harding Del.*

*J. H. Van den Bergh. sculp.*

## DUKE of ORMOND,

*from the Original Picture by S<sup>r</sup> Peter Lely.*

*in the Collection of his Grace the Duke of Queensbury.*

*London, June 22. 1793. by J. H. Van den Bergh. sculp.*

dragged out of his coach by the infamous *Blood*, and his associates, who intended to hang his grace at *Tyburn*, in revenge for justice done, under his administration in *Ireland*, on some of their companions. This refinement in revenge saved the duke's life: he had leisure to disengage himself from the villain on horseback, to whom he was tied; by which time he was discovered by his affrighted domestics, and rescued from death. *Blood* was soon after taken in the attempt to steal the crown. The court had use for so complete a villain, and sunk so low as to apply to his grace to pardon the offence against him; which the duke granted with a generous indignation. *Blood* had a pension of five hundred a year, and was constantly seen in the presence-chamber: as is supposed, to shew to the great uncomplying men of the time, what a ready instrument the ministry had to revenge any attempt that might be made against them in the cause of liberty.

JERMYN, and *St. Alban's* streets took their names from the gallant *Henry Jermyn* earl of *St. Alban's*, who had a house at the head of the latter. He is supposed to have been privately married to the queen dowager, *Henrietta Maria*. By this time misfortunes had subdued that spirit which had contributed to precipitate her first husband into the ruin of his house. She was awed by her

JERMYN-  
HOUSE.

subject-spouse :\* her fear of him was long observed before the nearness of their connection was discovered.

ST. JAMES'S  
CHURCH.

ON the ground of this gay peer, was built the present church of *St. James*, founded in the latter part of the reign of *Charles II.* and consecrated in the first of *James II.* and named in honor of both saint and monarch. *London* was so vastly increased about this period, that a new church in this place was necessary. Accordingly, as much was taken from the parish of *St. Martin in the Fields* as was sufficient to form another. It is a rectory, to which, at first, the bishop of *London* had a right of two turns in the presentation. Lord *Jermyn*, nephew to the earl, had the third : but the last was fully resigned to the bishop. The most remarkable thing in the church is the fine font of white marble, the work of *Grinlin Gibbons*. It is supported by the tree of life ; the serpent is offering the fruit to our first parents, who stand beneath : on one side of the font is engraven the *Baptist* baptizing our Saviour : on another *St. Philip* baptizing the eunuch : and on the third, *Noah's* ark, with the dove bringing the olive-branch, the type of peace to mankind.†

FINE FONT  
BY GIBBONS.

THE chancel, above the altar, is enriched with

\* *Reresby*, 4.

† See this font engraven by *Vertue*, vol. i. tab. iii. of the *Vetusta Monumenta*.

some beautiful foliage in wood, by the same great artist.

It is melancholy to recal the memory of departed friends, but here it was inevitable, when I thought on my amiable friend *Benjamin Stillingfleet*, esquire, whose mortal part is deposited in this church. How many happy hours have I passed with him in the adjacent *Piccadilly*! I never quitted him without improvement. My gratitude prompted me to draw up, in the preface of my fourth volume of the *British Zoology*, the following inadequate eulogy on my lamented friend; till a better is offered, let that serve as the monument and epitaph of such uncommon merit.

“ GRATITUDE prompts me to mention a most  
“ irreparable loss in my amiable friend, *Benjamin*  
“ *Stillingfleet*, esquire, in whom were joined the  
“ best heart, and the ablest head. Benevolence  
“ and innocence were his inseparable companions.  
“ Retirement his choice, from the most affection-  
“ ate of motives, that of supporting a distressed  
“ sister. How great, yet how unnecessary was  
“ his diffidence in public: how ample his instruc-  
“ tion in private! How clear his information:  
“ how delicate the conveyance! The pupil re-  
“ ceived advantage, edified by the humility of the  
“ master. Thoroughly imbued in divine philo-  
“ sophy, he had an uncommon insight into the  
“ uses of every object of natural history; and

# ANTIEN STATE OF THE STRAND.

“ gave sanction to those studies which, by trivial  
 “ observers, are held most contemptible. The  
 “ end of his labors was the good of mankind.  
 “ He attempted to destroy the false shame that  
 “ attended the devotee to ornithology; the chace  
 “ of the insect; the search after the cockle; or  
 “ the poring over the grass. He proved every  
 “ subject to be of the greatest service to the  
 “ world, by the proper remarks that might be  
 “ made on them: the traveller, the sailor, the  
 “ husbandman might, if they pleased, draw the  
 “ most useful conclusions from them.” He point-  
 ed out in the philosophy of nature the most uner-  
 ring guide.

MEN who live in their works never want monu-  
 ments. As none of his are posthumous, to me it  
 is left to say, that he put on immortality on *De-*  
*cember* 15th, 1771, at the age of 69 years, leaving  
 a long train of friends, selfishly lamenting his  
 removal to a state of bliss.\*

THE STRAND; ITS AN-  
 TIEN STATE. THE further progress of this part of the town I  
 shall defer mentioning till I have reached the most  
 eastern part of *Westminster*. I shall resume my  
 account at the opening of the *Strand* into *Charing-*  
*Cross*, by observing, that in the year 1353, that  
 fine street the *Strand* was an open highway, with  
 here and there a great man's house, with gardens

\* The Literary Life of this amiable man, and his select Works, were  
 given to the world in 1811, by the reverend Archdeacon Coxe. Ed.



to the water-side. In that year it was so impassable, that *Edward III.* by an ordinance directed a tax to be raised upon wool, leather, wine, and all goods carried to the staple at *Westminster*, from *Temple-bar* to *Westminster-abbey*, for the repair of the road; and that all owners of houses adjacent to the highway, should repair as much as lay before their doors.\* Mention is also made of a bridge to be erected near the royal palace at *Westminster*, for the conveniency of the said staple;† but the last probably meant no more than stairs for landing goods, which was sometimes called a bridge.

THERE are several grants for building, in this extensive road, in very early times. *Edward I.* granted to *Walter le Barbur*, a void space in the high-street, in the parish of *St. Clement Danes* and *St. Mary Strand*: and *Robert le Spencer* had from the same prince another grant.

THERE was no continued street here till about the year 1533: before that time, it entirely cut off *Westminster* from *London*, and nothing intervened except a few scattered houses, and a village which

THE STREET  
COMPLETED  
IN 1533.

\* In the year 1385, the 8th of *Richard II.* and in 1446, the 24th of *Henry VI.* tolls were granted for paving the *Strand* from *Temple-bar* to the *Savoy*. In 1532 an act was passed for "sufficiently paving, at the charge of the owners of the lands, the street-way between *Charing-Cross* and *Strond-Cross*." Ed.

† *Rymer's Fœdera*, v. 762.



## INCREASE OF BUILDINGS.

afterwards gave name to the whole. *St. Martin's* stood literally in the fields. But about the year 1560 a street was formed, loosely built; for all the houses on the south side had great gardens to the river, were called by their owners names, and in after-times gave name to the several streets that succeeded them, pointing down to the *Thames*; each of them had stairs for the conveniency of taking boat, of which many to this day bear the names of the houses. As the court was for centuries, either at the palace at *Westminster* or *Whitehall*, a boat was the customary conveyance of the great to the presence of their sovereign. The north side was a mere line of houses from *Charing-Cross* to *Temple-bar*; all beyond was country. The gardens which occupied part of the site of *Covent-Garden* were bounded by fields, and *St. Giles's* was a distant country village. These are circumstances proper to be noticed, as they shew the vast increase of our capital in little more than two centuries.

In the same century was a second epoch respecting the buildings of this part of the town. The first was at the time we have mentioned, or, to speak from strong authority, as they appear in the plan of *London*, made about the year 1562, by *Ralph Aggas*. Our capital found itself so secure in the glorious government of *Elizabeth*, that, by

the year 1600,\* most considerable additions were made to the north of the long line of street just described. *St. Martin's-lane* was built on both sides. *St. Giles's* church was still insulated: but *Broad-street*, and *Holborn*, were completely formed into streets, with houses all the way to *Snow-hill*. *Covent-garden*, and *Lincoln's-inn-fields*, were built, but in an irregular manner. *Drury-lane*, *Clare-street*, and *Long-acre*, arose in the same period.

THE present magnificent palace, *Northumberland-house*, stands on the site of the hospital of *St. Mary Rounceval*. *Henry VIII.* granted it to Sir *Thomas Cavoarden*. It was afterward transferred to *Henry Howard* earl of *Northampton*; who, in the time of *James I.* built here a house, and called it after his own name. He left it to his kinsman the earl of *Suffolk*, lord treasurer; and, by the marriage of *Algernoon Percy*, earl of *Northumberland*, with *Elizabeth* daughter of *Theophilus* earl of *Suffolk*, it passed into the house, of the present noble owner. The greater part of the house was built by *Bernard Jansen*, an architect in the reign of *James I.*; the portal, since altered by the late duke of *Northumberland*, by a cotemporary architect, *Gerard Christmas*, who left on it his mark, C. Æ.†

NORTHUM-  
BERLAND-  
HOUSE.

\* See the plan of *London*, as it was in the year 1600, published by *John Bowles*.

† *Mr. Walpole*.

## HUNGERFORD STAIRS.

In this house is the noble picture of the *Cornaro* family, by *Titian*. It is very unfortunate that nothing can be more confined than the situation. The noble front is pent up by a very narrow part of the *Strand*; and at the back by a cluster of mean houses, coal-wharfs, and other offensive objects, as far as the banks of the *Thames*. Fortunately, by the favor of government, the power is now obtained of giving the place the most magnificent improvement. The late duke received a lease from the crown of all the intervening ground as far as the river; and, within these very few years, an absolute exchange for certain lands in *Northumberland*, to erect batteries on against foreign invasion, at the period when the project of universal fortification prevailed. In a short time all nuisances may be removed, and in their stead may be seen to arise a terrace emulating that of *Somerset-house*: with a view to which the grant is said to have been solicited.

HUNGER-  
FORD STAIRS.

A LITTLE farther are *Hungerford* stairs and market; which take their name from the great family of the *Hungerfords* of *Fairleigh*, in *Wiltshire*. Sir *Edward*, created knight of the Bath at the coronation of *Charles II.* had a large house on the site, which he pulled down, and multiplied into several others. On the north side of the market-house is a bust of one of the family in a large wig.

ON the other side of the *Strand*, almost opposite to *Hungerford-market*, stands the church of *St. Martin in the Fields*, once a parish of vast extent; but much reduced at present by taking from it the tract now divided into the parishes of *St. James*, *St. Anne*, and *St. Paul, Covent-garden*. We cannot trace the time of its foundation. It was early bestowed on the abbot and convent of *St. Peter, Westminster*. In 1222, there was a dispute between the abbot and the city of *London*, about the jurisdiction of this church. And in 1363, we first find the name of a vicar, in the room of *Thomas Skyn*, who had resigned.\* In the reign of *Henry VIII.* a small church was built here at the king's expence, on account of the poverty of the parishioners, who probably were at that period very few. In 1607 it was enlarged, because of the increase of buildings. In 1721 it was found necessary to take the whole down; and in five years from that time, the present magnificent temple† was completed, at the expence of nearly thirty-seven thousand pounds. This seems the best performance of *Gibbs*, the architect of the *Ratcliff Library*.

A LITTLE beyond *Hungerford-market* had been of old the bishop of *Norwich's* inn; but was exchanged in 1535, in the reign of *Henry VIII.*

\* *Newcourt*, i. 691.

† It is engraven by *H. Hulsebergh*.

YORK-  
HOUSE.

for the abbey of *St. Bennet Holme*, in *Norfolk*. The next year *Charles Brandon*, duke of *Suffolk*, exchanged his house, called *Southwark-place*, for it. In queen *Mary's* reign it was purchased by *Heath* archbishop of *York*, and called *York-house*. *Toby Matthew*, archbishop in the time of *James I.* exchanged it with the crown, and had several manors in lieu of it. The lords chancellors *Egerton* and *Bacon* resided in it: after which it was granted to the favorite *Villiers* duke of *Buckingham*, who made it a magnificent house. In 1648 the parliament bestowed it on lord *Fairfax*; whose daughter and heir marrying *George Villiers*, second duke of *Buckingham*, it reverted again to the true owner, who for some years after the Restoration resided in it. On his disposal of it, several streets were laid out on the site and ground belonging to it. These go under the general appellation of *York-buildings*; but his name and title is preserved in *George, Villiers, Duke, and Buckingham* streets, and even the particle *of* is not forgotten, being preserved in *Of-alley*.

YORK-  
BUILDINGS.YORK-  
STAIRS.

THE gate to *York-stairs* is the work of *Inigo Jones*, and deserving of all the praises bestowed on it by the author of the Critical Review.

DURHAM-  
PLACE.

DURHAM-YARD takes its name from a palace, built originally by *Anthony de Beck*, patriarch of *Jerusalem*, and bishop of *Durham*, in the reign of *Edward I*; designed by him for his town resi-



*The 1. Egerton Baron  
Brackley, Lord High.*

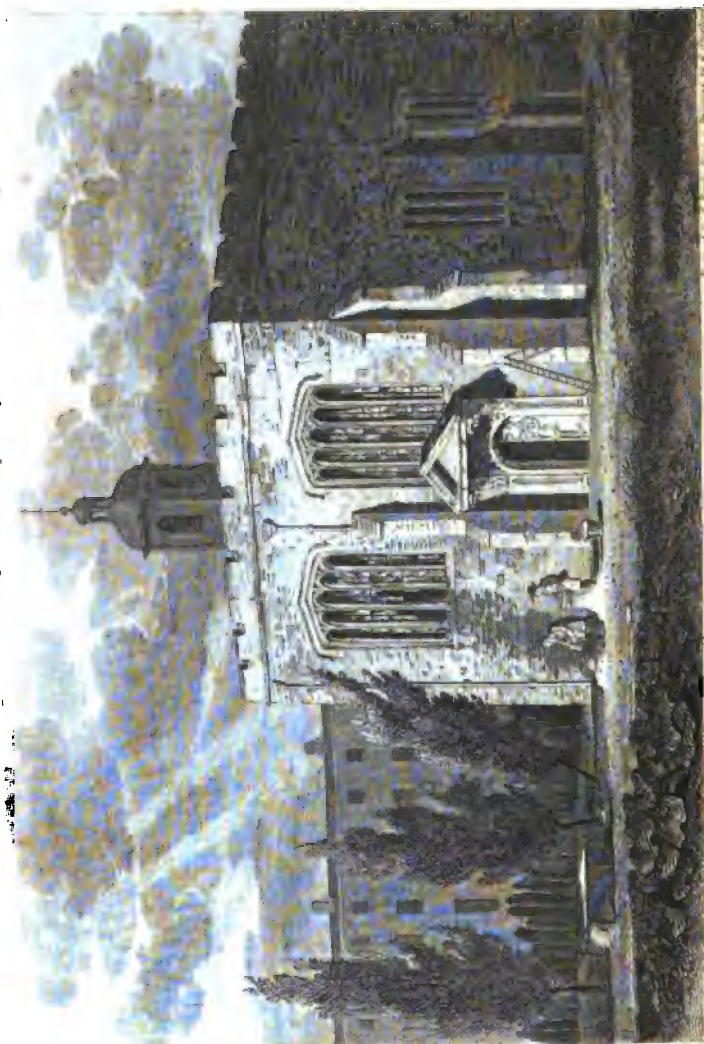


*of Ellesmere, Viscount  
Chancellor of England. Ob. 1617.*

*From the Original at Woolton Court, in Kent.*

*Published by J. Simco, Great Queen Street, Jan 3 1. 1794.*

European Magazine.



**ST. HELENS, BISHOPSGATE STREET.**  
*Engraved by L. Agnew del. & Published by L. Agnew & Sons, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.*







dence and that of his successors. It was rebuilt by bishop *Thomas de Hatfield*, who died in 1381. Bishop *Tunstal* exchanged it with *Henry VIII.* who made it a palace. *Edward VI.* gave it for life to his sister *Elizabeth* : but *Mary*, considering the gift as sacrilege, granted the reversion to the see of *Durham*. It was called *Durham-place*, i. e. palace. Be it known to all whom it concerns, that the word is only applicable to the habitations of princes, or princely persons, and that it is with all the impropriety of vanity bestowed on the houses of those who have luckily acquired money enough to pile on one another a greater quantity of stones or bricks than their neighbors. How many imaginary *Parks* have been formed within precincts where deer were never seen ! and how many houses, misnamed *Halls*, which never had attached to them the privilege of a manor ! At this place, in 1540, was held a most magnificent feast, given by the challengers of *England*, who had caused to be proclaimed, in *France*, *Flanders*, *Scotland*, and *Spain*, a great and triumphant justing to be holden at *Westminster*, for all comers that would undertake them. But both challengers and defendants were *English*. After the gallant sports of each day, the challengers rode unto this *Durham-house*, where they kept open household, and feasted the king and queen (*Anne of Cleves*) with her ladies, and

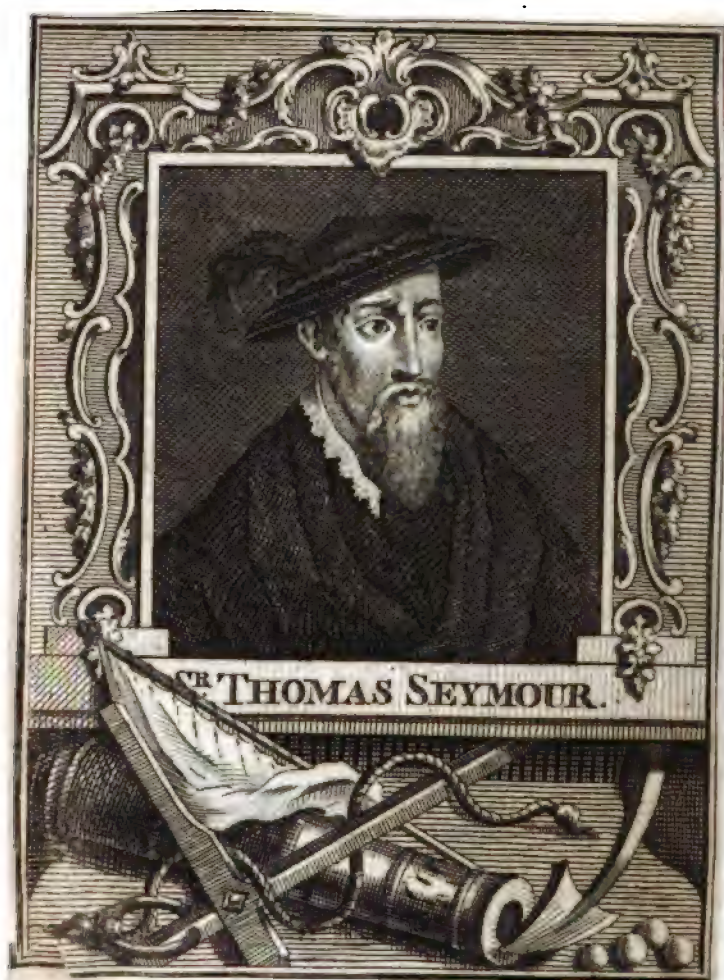
GREAT  
FEASTING  
HERE IN 1540.

all the court. " In this time of their house-keeping, they had not only feasted the king, queen, ladies, and all the court, as is afore-shewed ; but also they cheered al the knights and burgesses of the common house in the parliament ; and entertained the maior of *London*, with the aldermen and their wives, at a dinner, &c. The king gave to every of the sayd chalengers, and their heires for ever, in reward of their valiant activity, 100 marks, and a house to dwel in of yeerely revenue, out of the lands pertaining to the hospital of *S. John of Jerusalem*."\*

IN this and part of the following year, is most strongly exemplified the unfeeling heart of this cruel prince. His sudden transitions from nuptials, and joyous festivities, to the most tyrannical executions, often for offences of his own creation. In that small space of time, he married one queen, and put her away, because he thought her a *Flanders* mare. He espoused another, and (not without cause) put her and the confident to her incontinence to death. He caused to be executed a hopeful young peer, and three young gentlemen, for a common manslaughter resulting from a sudden fray. He burnt numbers for denying the religion of *Rome*, and inflicted all the barbarous pe-

\* *Stowe's Survaie*, 837.





W. I. Ingham Sculp.

nalties of high treason on multitudes, for denying a prerogative which he had wrested from the pope, the head of that very worship which he supported with such rigour.

IN the reign of *Edward VI.* the mint was established in this house, under the management of Sir *William Sharrington*, and the influence of the aspiring *Thomas Seymour*, lord admiral. Here he proposed to have money enough coined to accomplish his designs on the throne. His practices were detected: and he suffered death. His tool was also condemned; but, sacrificing his master to his own safety, received a pardon, and was again employed under the administration of *John Dudley* earl of *Northumberland*. It afterward became the residence of that ambitious man; who, in *May 1553*, in this palace, caused to be solemnized, with great magnificence, three marriages; his son, lord *Guildford Dudley*, with the amiable lady *Jane Grey*: lord *Herbert*, heir to the earl of *Pembroke*, with *Catherine* younger sister of lady *Jane*: and lord *Hastings*, heir to the earl of *Huntingdon*, with his youngest daughter lady *Catherine Dudley*.\* From hence he dragged the reluctant victim, his daughter-in-law, to the *Tower*, there to be invested with regal dignity.† In eight short months his ambition led the sweet

\* *Holinshed*, 1083.

† *British Biog.* iii. p. 1779.

innocent to the nuptial bed, the throne, and the scaffold.

DURHAM-HOUSE was reckoned one of the royal palaces belonging to queen *Elizabeth*; who gave the use of it to the great Sir *Walter Raleigh*. In 1640 it was purchased of the see by *Philip* earl of *Pembroke*, who pulled it down and built houses on the site.

ON the mention of *Raleigh*, let me say, that illustrious character had a house at *Islington* (perhaps) his *villa*, now known by the name of the *Pyed Bull Inn*. It is still standing, but makes a poor figure, compared with the modern erections, its pert neighbors, on every side. The apartments are said to be full of ornaments, and coats of arms,\* with which I wish some curious peripatetic would favor the public.

DURHAM-YARD is now filled with a most magnificent mass of building, called the *Adelphi*, in honor of two brothers, its architects, purchasers of the houses built by the earl of *Pembroke*. Before the front to the *Thames* is a terrace, commanding a charming view towards the river, when it is not obscured by the damps and poisonous fogs which too often infest the air of the lower part of our capital.

THE NEW  
EXCHANGE.

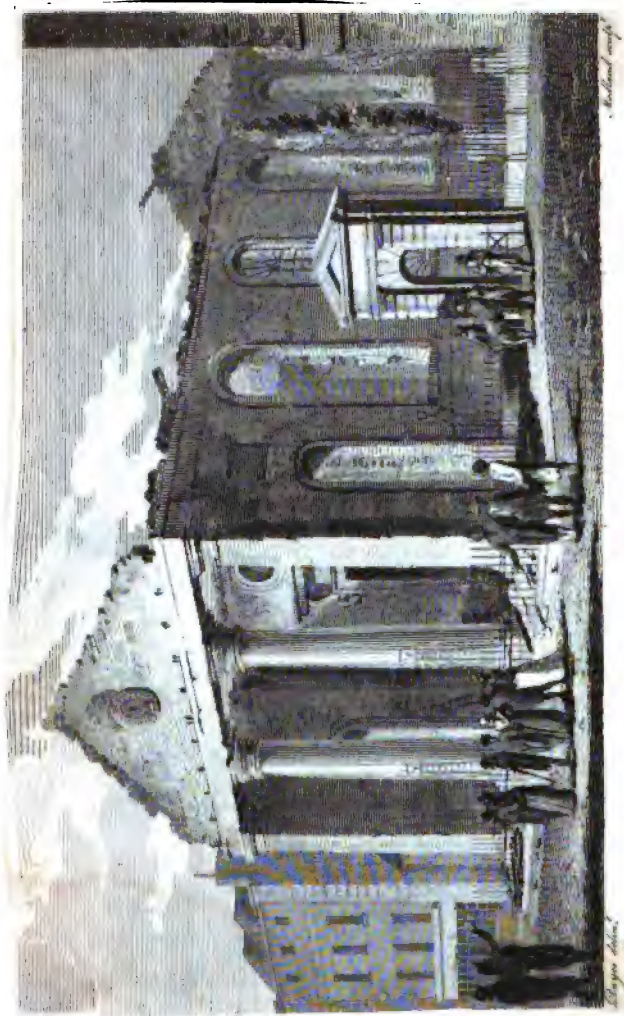
To the north of *Durham-place*, fronting the

\* See *Gent. Mag.* March 1791.



**S<sup>r</sup> WALTER RALEIGH**





RUINS OF ST PAUL COVENT GARDEN.

street, stood the *New Exchange*, which was built under the auspices of our monarch, in 1608, out of the rubbish of the old stables of *Durham-house*.\* The king, queen, and royal family, honored the opening with their presence, and named it *Britaines Bursse*. It was built somewhat on the model of the *Royal Exchange*, with cellars beneath, a walk above, and rows of shops over that, filled chiefly with milleners, sempstresses, and the like. This was a fashionable place of resort. In 1654 a fatal affair happened here. Mr. *Gerard*, a young gentleman, at that time engaged in a plot against *Cromwell*, was amusing himself in the walk beneath, when he was insulted by *Don Pantaleon de Saa*, brother to the ambassador of *Portugal*, who, disliking the return he met with, determined on revenge. He came there the next day with a set of bravos, who, mistaking another gentleman for Mr. *Gerard*, instantly put him to death, as he was walking with his sister in one hand, and his mistress in the other. *Don Pantaleon* was with impartial justice tried, and condemned to the axe. Mr. *Gerard*, who about the same time was detected in the conspiracy, was likewise condemned to die. By a singular chance both the rivals suffered on the same scaffold, within a few hours of each other; Mr. *Gerard* with

\* *Wilson*, 48.

intrepid dignity: the *Portuguese* with all the pusillanimity of an assassin.\*

THE WHITE  
MILLENER.

ABOVE stairs sat, in the character of a millener, the reduced dutchess of *Tyrconnel*, wife to *Richard Talbot*, lord deputy of *Ireland* under *James II.*; a bigotted papist, and fit instrument of the designs of the infatuated prince, who had created him earl before his abdication, and after that duke of *Tyrconnel*. A female, suspected to have been his dutchess, after his death, supported herself for a few days (till she was known, and otherwise provided for) by the little trade of this place: having delicacy enough to wish not to be detected, she sat in a white mask, and a white dress, and was known by the name of the *White Widow*.†

THIS exchange has long since given way to a row of good houses, with an uniform front, engraved in Mr. *Nichols's* Progresses of queen *Elizabeth*, which form a part of the street.

IVY-BRIDGE.

A LITTLE beyond was *Ivy-bridge*, which crossed the *Strand*, and had beneath it a way leading to the *Thames*. This was the boundary between the liberties of the dutchy of *Lancaster* and those of *Westminster*. Near this bridge the earls of *Rutland* had a house, in which several of that noble family breathed their last. The earls of

WORCESTER-  
HOUSE.

*Worcester* had a very large house between *Dur-*

\* *Clarendon. Whitelock, 595.*

† *Mr. Walpole.*

*ham-place* and the *Savoy*, with gardens to the water-side. The great earl of *Clarendon* lived in it, before his own was built, and payed for it the extravagant rent of five hundred pounds a year. This was pulled down by their descendant, the duke of *Beaufort*; and the present *Beaufort-buildings* rose on its site. This had originally been the town-house of the bishops of *Carlisle*.\* Opposite to these was the garden belonging to the abbot of *Westminster*, which extended quite to *St. Martin's* church: it was called the *Convent Garden*, and retains the name to this day. It was granted, after the Dissolution, by *Edward VI.* first to the protector *Somerset*; and afterward to lord *Russel*, created earl of *Bedford*. About 1634, *Francis* earl of *Bedford* began to clear away the old buildings, and formed the present handsome square. The arcade and the church were the work of *Inigo Jones*. The cieling, which is now gone, was painted by *Edward Pierce*, sen. a pupil of *Vandyck's*. *Bedford-house*, the former town-house of the noble family, stood in the *Strand*, but has long since given way to *Little Bedford-street*.

COVENT-GARDEN.

GREAT part of the palace called the *Savoy* is THE SAVOY. now standing, but is little better than a military prison. The palace of the potent *Simon de Montford*, earl of *Leicester*, stood on this place.†

\* *Fuller's Ch. Hist.* book iii. p. 63.

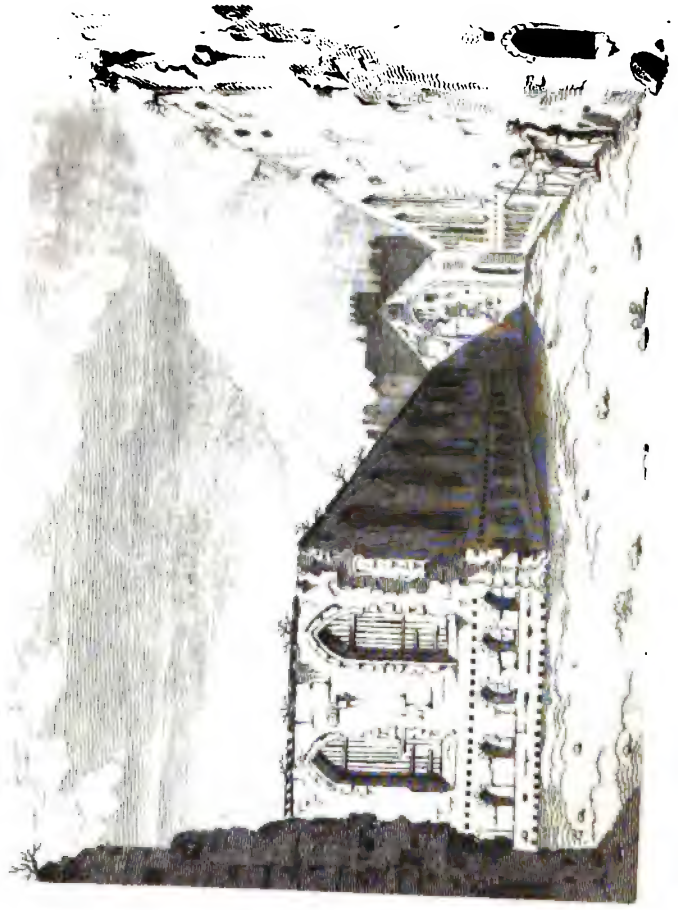
† *Strype's Stow*, ii. book iv. 104.

*Henry III.* granted to *Peter of Savoy*, uncle to his queen *Eleanor*, daughter of *Berenger of Provence*, all the houses upon the *Thames* where this building now stands, to hold to him and his heirs, yielding yearly at the exchequer three barbed arrows for all services. This prince founded the *Savoy*, and bestowed it on the fraternity of *Montjoy*. Queen *Eleanor* purchased it, and bestowed it on her son *Edmund* earl of *Lancaster*. It was rebuilt in a most magnificent manner by his son *Henry*. It was made the place of confinement of *John* king of *France*, in 1356, after he was taken prisoner at the battle of *Poitiers*. After his release he made a visit to his brother in 1363, and died in this his antient prison the 8th of *April* following. He was a prince of the strictest honor; for he came over to apologise for the escape of one of his sons, whom he had left a hostage for the performance of certain treaties.

DESTROYED  
BY WAT  
TYLER.

IN 1381 it was entirely destroyed by *Wat Tyler*, out of spleen to the great owner *John of Gaunt*. He set fire to it in several places. The rebels issued a proclamation, that no one should convert any part of the rich effects to his own use, under pain of death. They actually flung into the fire one of their companions, who had reserved a piece of rich plate. They afterward found certain barrels, which containing, as they thought, gold and silver, they flung them into the flames. The con-





SAVOY HOSPITAL., 130.

tents happened to be gunpowder ; which blew up the great hall, and destroyed several houses. Devolving to the crown, *Henry VII.* began to rebuild it, with the design of forming it into an hospital for a hundred distressed people. He says in his will, he intended by this foundation “to doo  
 “ and execute vi out of the vii works of pitie and  
 “ mercy, by meanes of keping, susteynyng, and  
 “ mayntenying of commun hospitallis ; wherein if  
 “ thei be duly kept, the said nede pouer people  
 “ bee lodged, viseted in their sicknesses, refressh-  
 “ ed with mete and drinke, and if nede be with  
 “ clothe, and also buried, yf thei fourtune to die  
 “ within the same ; for lack of them, infinite  
 “ nombre of pouer nede people miserably daillie  
 “ die, no man putting hande of helpe or remedie.”

This building was in the form of a cross : the walls of which are entire to this time. His son continued and completed the design. The revenues, at the suppression by *Edward VI.* amounted to above five hundred pounds a year. Queen *Mary* restored it : and her maids of honor, with exemplary piety, furnished it with all necessaries. It was again suppressed by queen *Elizabeth*. In 1612, the Prince's wardrobe was at the *Savoy*. That illustrious nobleman, *George Clifford* earl of *Cumberland*, died here in the *Dutchy-house* in 1605 ; as did *William Compton* first earl of *Northampton*, in 1630. At present, part serves



as lodgings for private people, for barracks, and a scandalous infectious prison for the soldiery, and for transports.

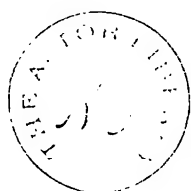
CHURCH OF  
ST. MARY  
LE SAVOY.

HERE is besides the church of *St. Mary le Savoy*. It was originally the chapel to the hospital; but was made parochial on the impious destruction of *St. Mary le Strand* by the duke of Somerset. It is engraven in tab xii. vol. ii. of the *Vetusta Monumenta*. The roof is remarkably fine, flat, and covered with elegant small compartments cut in wood; and shields, containing emblems of the passion, surround each, with a neat garland.

AMONG the monuments, in the chancel, that in memory of the wife of Sir *Robert Douglas* merits notice. The lady, who died in 1612, is but a secondary figure, and placed kneeling behind her husband, dressed in a vast distended hood. Before her is her husband, in an easy attitude, reclined, and resting on his right arm; the other hand on his sword. He is represented in armour with a robe over it; on his head a fillet, with a bead round the edge: a motto on his arms, *Toujour sans taches*.\* The sculptor has much merit in this figure.

IN a pretty *gothic* niche, on the opposite side (occupied probably in old times by the image of

\* See the inscription in the *New View of London*, ii. 402. She died in 1612.





**WILLIAM CECIL,**  
*LORD BURLEIGH.*

*Pub. June 1 1803, by J. Scott, A7447, Strand*

our lady) is now the figure of a kneeling female, with a countess's coronet on her head. This commemorates *Jocosa*, daughter of Sir *Alan Apsley*, lieutenant of the *Tower*: first, wife to *Lyster Blunt*, esq; and afterwards, of *William Ramsay*, earl of *Dalhousie*.

ANOTHER fine monument of a recumbent lady, in a great ruff and long gown, with her arms cut on it, attracts our notice; but unfortunately the inscription is lost.

BURLEIGH-HOUSE is said to have been a noble pile, built by that great statesman the lord treasurer *Burleigh*, who died here in 1598. It was built with brick, and adorned with four square turrets. It was afterwards called *Exeter-house*, from the title of his son and successor. On its site was erected *Exeter-exchange*. It was a very handsome pile, with an arcade in front, a gallery above, and shops in both. The plan did not succeed; for the New Exchange had the preference, and stole away both tenants and customers. A part of the old house is still to be seen. All originated in sacrilege. On the site stood a house belonging to the parson of *St. Martin's*: Sir *Thomas Palmer*, a creature of the duke of *Somerset*, obtained it by composition, in the time of *Edward VI.*, and began to build there a magnificent house of brick and timber.\*

BURLEIGH,  
OR EXETER-  
HOUSE.

\* *Stow's Survey*, 835.

## WIMBLEDON-HOUSE.

This afterward came into the hands of lord *Burleigh*, who finished it in the magnificent manner we have mentioned.

WIMBLE-  
DON-HOUSE.

A LITTLE farther (where *Doyley's* warehouse now stands) was *Wimbledon-house*, built by Sir *Edward Cecil*, son to the first earl of *Exeter*, and created by *Charles I.* viscount *Wimbledon*. *Stow* in his *annales*, p. 1044, says that it was burnt quite down on *November* 19th, 1628, and that the day before his Lordship had the misfortune of having part of his house at *Wimbledon*, in *Surry*, blown up by gunpowder. I remember that when I was a boy, I was brought by my mother into a very great glass-shop, a little beyond *Wimbledon-house*. The keeper of it was an aged man full of the garrulity often attendant on the advanced period of life. He gave us the following curious anecdote of the lively *Nell Gwynne*. "When I  
" was an apprentice," says he, "Mrs. *Gwynne*  
" came into our shop, she had not been there  
" long, but a violent noise was heard in the street;  
" on enquiry it was found to proceed from a bat-  
" tle between *Nell's* footman, a country lad, and  
" one of the mob, in which the lad got a bloody  
" nose. His mistress asked him what was the  
" cause of the quarrel. Why, my Lady, they  
" called your Ladyship a wh—re. Poh! Poh!  
" you fool, says *Nell*, you should never mind

“ that, for many people call me so. That may  
 “ be, says her champion, but they shall never call  
 “ me a wh—re’s man.”

NOT far from hence stood the *Strand Bridge*, which crossed the street, and received the water which ran from the high grounds, through the present *Catherine-street*, and delivered it into the *Thames*.

STRAND  
BRIDGE.

ON the south side of the *Strand* stood a number of buildings, which fell victims to sacrilege, in the reign of *Edward VI.* *St. Mary le Strand*, was a very antient church and parish, a rectory, in the gift of the bishops of *Worcester*, who had near it their inn, or town residence. The bishops of *Litchfield* and *Coventry* had another, built by *Walter de Langton*, elected to that see in 1296. It was also called *Chester Inn*, as that bishoprick was at the time annexed to the former. The bishops of *Landaff* had also another house or inn. Finally, the *Strand Inn*, an inn of Chancery, belonging to the *Temple*.\* I must stop a moment to say, that *Occleve*, the poet of the reign of *Henry V.* studied the law here: the place of his education is called *Chestres Inn*;† but, as that was never appropriated to the study of the law, I little doubt but it is a mistake for this adjacent house. All of these were levelled to the ground

OTHER  
ANTIENT  
BUILDINGS.

CHESTER  
INN.

\* *Dugdale's Origines Judiciales*, 230.

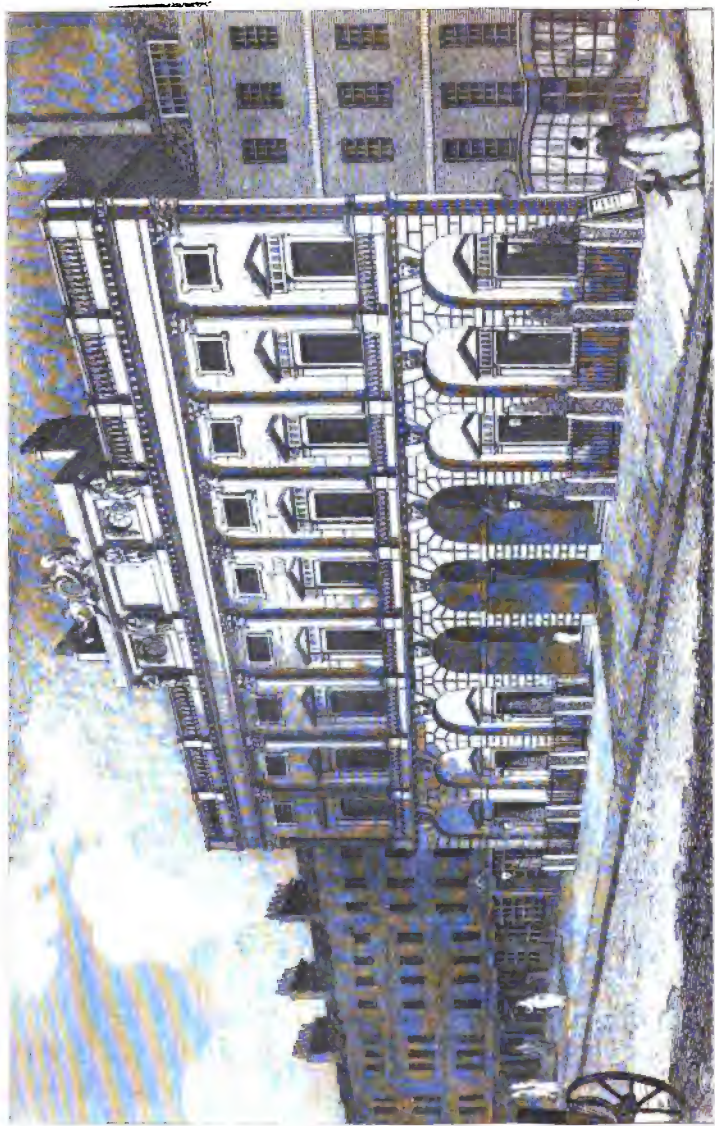
† *Mr. Thomas Warton*.

SOMERSET-  
HOUSE.

by the protector *Somerset*, to make way for the magnificent palace which bears his name. The architect is supposed to have been *John of Padua*, who had a salary in the preceding reign, under the title of *devizor of his majesty's buildings*,\* which was continued to him in the reign of the son. No atonement was made, no compensation to the owners. Part of the church of *St. John of Jerusalem*, and the tower, were blown up for the sake of the materials. The cloisters on the north side of *St. Paul's* underwent the same fate, together with the charnel-house and chapel: the tombs were destroyed, and the bones impiously carried away and flung into *Finsbury Fields*. This was done in 1549, when the building was begun: possibly the founder never enjoyed the use of this palace; for in 1552 he fell a just victim on the scaffold. The crime of sacrilege is never mentioned among the numerous articles brought against him. This is no wonder, since every great man in those days, protestant and papist, shewed equal rapacity after the goods of the church.

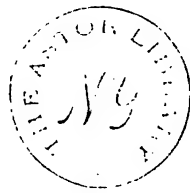
AFTER his death his palace fell to the crown. Queen *Elizabeth* lived here at certain times, most probably at the expence of her kinsman lord *Hunsdon*, to whom she had given the use of it. *Anne of Denmark* kept her court here: which was,

\* Anecdotes of Painting, i. 114.



*Temple House.*





as *Wilson* says, " a continued *Mascarado*, where " she and her ladies, like so many sea-nymphs or " *Nereides*, appeared in various dresses to the " ravishment of the beholders !" *Catherine* queen of *Charles II.* lived here for some time in the life of her unfaithful spouse ; and after his death, till she retired into her native country.

THE architecture of old *Somerset-house* was that mixture of *Grecian* and *Gothic*, introduced into *England* in the reign preceding its erection. The back-front, and the water-gate, were built from a beautiful design of *Inigo Jones*, after the year 1623. A chapel was begun by him in that year, and afterward finished. It was intended for the use of the *Infanta* of *Spain*, the designed spouse of *Charles I.* when prince of *Wales* ; but, on the failure of that romantic match, it served for the uses of the professors of her religion.

ANTIEN  
BUILDING.

THIS palace was improved and beautified by the queen dowager *Henrietta Maria*, in 1662, when she flattered herself with the hopes of passing the remainder of her days in *England*. Two of our most celebrated poets, *Cowley* and *Waller*, thought proper to offer their incense on her majesty's attention to *Somerset-house*. One of *Waller's* thoughts is tender and elegant :

Constant to *England* in your love,  
As birds are to their wonted grove :  
Tho' by rude hands their nests are spoil'd,  
There, the next spring, again they build.

## MURDER OF SIR EDMOND. GODFREY.

MURDER OF  
SIR EDMOND-  
BURY GOD-  
FREY.

As *Charles II.* did not find it compatible with his gallantries that his spouse *Catherine* should be resident at *Whitchall*, he lodged her, during some part of his reign, in this palace. This made it the haunt of the Catholics; and possibly, during the phrenetic rage of the nation at that period against the professors of her religion, occasioned it to have been made the pretended scene of the murder of *Sir Edmondbury Godfrey*, in the year 1678. The infamous witnesses against his supposed murderers declared, that he was waylaid, and inveigled into the palace, under pretence of keeping the peace between two servants who were fighting in the yard: that he was there strangled, his neck broken, and his own sword run through his body: that he was kept four days before they ventured to remove him; at length, his corpse was first carried in a sedan-chair to *Soho*, and then on a horse to *Primrose-hill*, between *Kilburn* and *Hampstead*. There it certainly was found, transfixed with the sword, and his money in his pocket, and his rings on his fingers. The murder therefore was not by robbers, but the effect of private revenge; yet it is not probable that it was committed within these walls; for the assassins would never have hazarded a discovery by carrying the corpse three miles, when they could have so safely disposed of it in the *Thames*. The abandoned character of the witnesses, *Prance* and *Bedloe* (the

former of whom had been treated with most horrid cruelties, to compel him to confess what he declared he never was guilty of) together with the absurd and irreconcilable testimony which they gave on the trial, has made unprejudiced times to doubt the whole. That he was murdered is indisputable: he had been an active magistrate, and had made many enemies. The marks of strangling round his throat, and his broken neck, evince the impossibility of his having put an end to his own existence, as some have insinuated. But the innocence of the three poor convicts would not avail, the torrent of prejudice prevailed against them; and they were executed, denying the crime in the moment of death. One was a Protestant: the two others *Roman Catholics*, and belonging to the chapel; so probably were fixed upon, by the instigators of the accusation, in order to involve the queen in the uncharitable suspicion. I wish I could exculpate the zealots of that reign, from giving ample cause (in this and other instances) to the *Catholics* to recriminate on them the unjust executions of the period of *Henry* and *Mary*.

THIS tragedy became at the time the subject of many medals.\* On one is the bust of Sir *Edmondbury*, and two hands strangling him: on the reverse, the pope giving his benediction to a man

\* See *Evelyn's Medals*, 171, 172, 173.

## BATH'S INN.

strangling another on the ground. On a second, with the same bust, is the representation of the carrying the magistrate on horseback to *Primrose-hill*. A third, makes him walking with his broken neck, and sword buried in his body: and on the reverse, *St. Denys* with his head in his hand, with this inscription:

GODFREY walks up hill after he was dead,

DENIS walks down hill carrying his head.

THE present magnificent building is after a design by Sir *William Chambers*: when completed, it is to be the station of numbers of our public offices. The Navy Office, and indeed almost every other, excepting the Treasury, the Secretary of State's, the Admiralty, and the War Office.

The Royal Society, and the Society of Antiquaries, hold their meetings here; and here also are annually exhibited the works of the *British* painters and sculptors. The terrace on the south side is a walk bounded by the *Thames*, and unparalleled for grandeur and beauty of view.

BATH'S INN.

To the east of *Somerset-house*, stood *Bath's Inn*, inhabited by the bishops of *Bath* and *Wells*, in their visits to the capital. It was wrested from them, in the reign of *Edward VI.* by lord *Thomas Seymour*, high admiral, and received the name of *Seymour-place*. This was one of the scenes of his indecent dalliance with the princess *Elizabeth*, afterward queen. At first he certainly was not





ill received, notwithstanding he had just espoused the unhappy *Catherine Parre*. Ambition, not lust, actuated this wretched man; his designs on *Elizabeth*, and consequently on the crown, spurred him on. The instrument of his design was *Thomas Parrye*, cofferer to the princess, to whom he offered, for her grace's accommodation, his house and all the furniture, during her stay in *London*.<sup>\*</sup> The queen's death, and her own suspicions on her death-bed, give just cause for the foulest surmises.<sup>†</sup> His execution, which soon followed, put an end to his projects, and saved *Elizabeth*, and the nation, from a tyrant, possibly worse than him from whom they had, but a few years before, been released.

THIS house in after-times passed to *Thomas Howard* earl of *Arundel*, and was called *Arundel* palace. The *Duc de Sully*, who was lodged in it during his embassy to *England*, on the accession of *James I.* says, it was one of the finest and most commodious of any in *London*, from its great number of apartments on the same floor: but the prints lately given of it by *Mr. Thane*, prove that the buildings, notwithstanding they covered a great extent of ground, were both low and mean: the views from the extensive gardens, up and down

ARUNDEL  
PALACE.

<sup>\*</sup> *Burghley's State Papers*, p. 95.

<sup>†</sup> *Burghley's State Papers*, p. 103. The whole of his infamous conduct in this affair is fully related from p. 95 to 103.



the river, were remarkably fine. Here was kept the magnificent collection of statues formed by the earl. Howsoever faulty the noble historian may have represented him in some respects, his judgment in the fine arts will remain indisputable. It was pulled down in the last century; but the family name, and the titles, are retained in the streets which rose on its site, viz. those of *Howard*, *Norfolk*, *Arundel*, and *Surry*. There was a design to build a mansion-house for the family, out of the accumulated rents, on that part of the gardens next to the river: an act of parlement was obtained for the purpose,\* but the plan never was executed.

AFTER it came into the possession of the duke of *Norfolk* (the same who presented his library to the Royal Society), he permitted that learned body to hold their meetings in *Arundel-house*; but on its being taken down, the meetings were removed to *Gresham college*.†

AN OLD  
CROSS.

OPPOSITE to *Chester Inn*, stood an antient cross. According to the simplicity of the age, in the year 1294, and at other times, the judges sat without the city, on this cross, to administer justice; and sometimes they made use of the bishop's house for that purpose. We learn, from *Rastall's*

\* Anecdotes of the *Howard* family, by the Hon. *Charles Howard*, p. 93.

† *Mémoires of the Howards*, p. 94.

statutes, that the *Strand*, from *Charing-cross* to this cross, was so very ruinous in the reign of *Henry VIII.* that an act was passed in 1533, for its repair.

IN the beginning of the present century, some- MAY-POLE.  
what east of the site of the cross was the rural appearance of a *May-pole*.\* In 1717, it fell to decay, and what remained was begged by Sir *Isaac Newton*, who caused it to be carried to *Wanstead* in *Essex*, where it was erected in the park, and had the honor of raising the greatest telescope then known. On its site rose the first of the fifty new churches, which is known by the name of the *New Church in the Strand*. The first stone was laid in 1714. The architect was *Gibbs*; who loaded it with ornaments to such a degree as did very little credit to his own taste, or that of his employers.

NEW-  
CHURCH  
IN THE  
STRAND.

IN *Drury-lane*, which points towards the church, stood *Drury-house*, the habitation of the great family of the *Druries*, and, I believe, built by Sir *William Drury*, a most able commander in the *Irish* wars; who unfortunately fell in a duel with Sir *John Boroughs*, in a foolish quarrel about precedencey.† Sir *Robert*, his son, was a great patron

DRURY-  
HOUSE.

\* Thus alluded to in the *Dunciad*, Book, ii. l. 27.

“ Amid that area wide they took their stand,

“ Where the tall *May-pole* once o'er-look'd the *Strand*;

“ But now (so *ANNE* and piety ordain)

“ A church collects the saints of *Drury-lane*.”

† See *Kennel's Hist.* ii. 449, 457, 473, 557.

of Doctor *Donne*, and assigned to him apartments in this house.\* I cannot learn into whose hands it passed afterward. During the time of the fatal discontents of the favorite *Essex*, it was the place where his imprudent advisers resolved on such counsels, as terminated in the destruction of him and his adherents.

CRAVEN-  
HOUSE.

We afterwards find the heroic *William* lord *Craven*, in 1673 created earl *Craven*, possessed of this house: he rebuilt it in its present form, a large brick pile now concealed by other buildings. Part is at present a public-house. In searching after *Craven-house*, I instantly knew it by the sign, that of the queen of *Bohemia's* head, his admired mistress, whose battles he first fought, animated by love and duty. When he could aspire to her hand, it is supposed he succeeded: for it is said they were privately married; and that he built for her the fine seat at *Hampstead Marshal*, in the county of *Berks*, which was destroyed by fire. I have before given an account of this illustrious nobleman.† I may repeat the service which he rendered to this his native city in particular. He was so indefatigable in preventing the ravages of the frequent fires of those days, that it was said, that his very horse smelt it out. He, and the duke of *Albemarle* (the noted *Monk*) heroically stayed in town

\* Sir J. Cullum's Hist. of *Hawsted*, p. 144.

† Journey to *London*, ed. 1811. p. 242.





DRURY LANE THEATRE.

Wetmore.

Printed by J. W. Smith, 10, St. Martin's Lane.

London: Published by J. W. Smith, 10, St. Martin's Lane.

during the dreadful pestilence; and, at the hazard of their lives, preserved order in the midst of the terrors of the time.

IN the court in *Craven-buildings* is a very good portrait of this hero, in armour, with a truncheon in his hand, and mounted on his white horse: on each side is an earl's and a baron's coronet, and the letters W. C. It is painted *al fresco*, and is in good preservation.\*

THE theatre royal, in this street, originated on the Restoration. The king made a grant of a patent for acting in what was then called the *Cock-pit*, and the *Phœnix*. The actors were the king's servants, were on the establishment, and ten of them were called *Gentlemen of the Great Chamber*, and had ten yards of scarlet cloth allowed them, with a suitable quantity of lace.†

It is singular that this lane, of later times so notorious for intrigue, should receive its title from a family-name, which, in the language of *Chaucer*, had an amorous signification:

Of bataille and of chevalrie,  
Of ladies love and *Druerie*,  
Anon I wol you tell.

IN this neighborhood, towards the Temple, are

\* The remains of *Craven-house* were taken down in 1809, and a small theatre for equestrian performances erected on its site. The portrait of the hero of the name, which was preserved by the late earl with laudable attention, is now covered with plaister. ED.

† *Gilber's Apology*, 75.

several little seminaries of law, or inns of Chancery, belonging to the Inner and Middle Temple:

**LIONS-INN.** such as *Lions-inn*, in use as long at least as the  
**NEW-INN.** reign of *Henry V.*; the *New-inn*, where the students of the *Strand-inn* nestled, after they were routed from thence by the duke of *Somerset*; and  
**CLEMENTS-INN.** *Clements-inn*, mentioned in the time of *Edward IV.* I must not omit, that in *New-inn* the great *Sir Thomas More* had the early part of his education, before he removed to *Lincoln's-inn*.\*

**CHURCH OF  
ST. CLEMENT  
DANES.**

BETWEEN *Clements-inn* and the *Strand*, is the church of *St. Clement Danes*, called so either from being the place of interment of *Harold the Hare-foot*, or of the massacre of certain *Danes* who had taken refuge there: it was one of the churches built on this tract before the Conquest. At the time of the insurrection of the unhappy earl of *Essex*, a piece of artillery was placed on the top of the tower, which commanded *Essex-house*. The present church was rebuilt in 1640.† Here, beneath a tomb, with his figure expressed in brass, was buried *John Arundel*, bishop of *Exeter*, who died in 1503, at *Exeter-house*, the town residence of the bishops of *Exeter*. It was founded by *Walter Stapleton*, bishop of that see, and lord treasurer of *England*, unfortunately a favorite with *Edward II.* in those factious days. He was

**EXETER-  
HOUSE.**

\* *Dugdale's Origines*, 187, 230.

† *Newcourt*, i. 591.







*Engraved by J. Gray for the Edinburgh and Glasgow Antiquarian Society by J. Brown.*

*Stone Tomb of the Marquess of Bute.*

seized by the mob, hurried to *Cheapside*, where they beheaded him, and carried his corpse before his own palace, and there buried it beneath a heap of sand. The house is said to have been very magnificent. *Lacy*, bishop of *Exeter* in the reign of *Henry VI.* added a great hall. The first lord *Paget*, a good catholic, made no scruple of laying violent hands on it, in the grand period of plunder. He improved it greatly, and called it after his own name. At this house it was alleged that the great duke of *Somerset* designed the assassination of several of the council. This involved the noble owner in his ruin. In the reign of queen *Elizabeth*, it was possessed by the great earl of *Leicester*, and changed its name to *Leicester-house*. The earl left it by will\* to his son-in-law *Robert*, earl of *Essex*, the unfortunate imprudent favorite of *Elizabeth*, and it was called after his name. This was the scene of his frantic actions; from hence he sallied on the vain hope of exciting the city to arm in his behalf against its sovereign; to this place he forced his way back, and after a short siege submitted, and soon afterwards received his due punishment, reluctantly inflicted by his mistress, hesitating between fear and unseasonable love. The memory of these transactions is still retained in the name of *Essex-street*, and *Essex-*

PAGET-  
HOUSE.

LEICESTER-  
HOUSE.

ESSEX-  
HOUSE.

\* *Sydney Papers*, i. 73.

## WATERLOO BRIDGE.



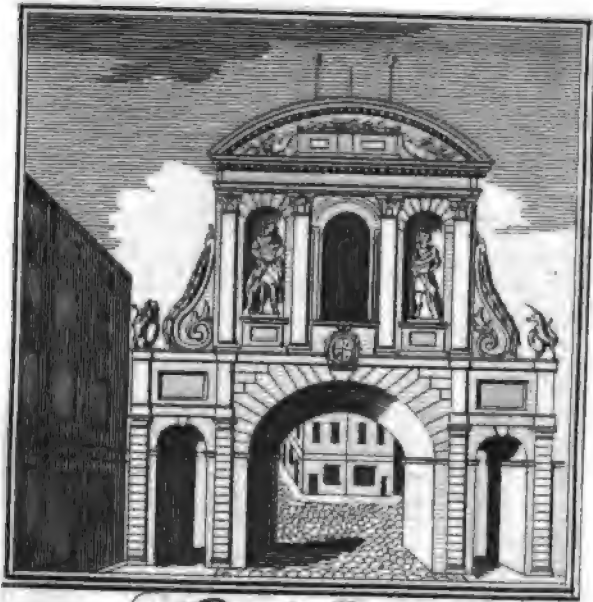
*The foundation stone of the WATERLOO BRIDGE, was laid on Friday, Oct. 11, 1811, by the Directors for executing the same, Henry Swann, Esq. M.P. Chairman; in the Fifty-first Year of the Reign of KING GEORGE the III; and during the Regency of H.R.H. GEORGE, PRINCE of WALES. — It is a well-proportioned & handsome structure, composed of nine arches of equal span & elevation, supported by stone Piers, each ornamented by two Columns, & the whole crowned by an elegant Balustrade. This undertaking was carried on by a joint Stock Company, under the auspices of Parliament, & is one of the most beautiful ornaments of the Metropolis.*

<i>Opened by the PRINCE REGENT, the DUKE of YORK, and the DUKE of WELLINGTON June 18, 1817. JOHN RENTLE, Engineer.</i>	
<i>The length of the Bridge with the Abutments</i> .....	<i>Feet 1240</i>
<i>Length of the Road supported on Brick Arches on the Surrey side</i> .....	<i>1250</i>
<i>D° on the London side</i> .....	<i>400</i>
<i>Total length from the Strand where the building begins to the spot in Lambeth where it falls to the level of the Road</i> .....	<i>2890</i>
<i>Width within the Balustrades</i> .....	<i>42</i>
<i>Width of Footway on each side</i> .....	<i>7</i>
<i>D° Horse &amp; Carriage Road</i> .....	<i>28</i>
<i>Span of each Arch</i> .....	<i>120</i>
<i>Thickness of each Pier</i> .....	<i>20</i>
<i>Clear Water-way under the Nine Arches, which are equal</i> .....	<i>1080</i>
<i>The Number of Brick Arches on the Surrey side</i> .....	<i>40</i>
<i>Number of Brick Arches on the London side</i> .....	<i>16</i>

*Carriage Road under the 11<sup>th</sup> Arch 26 F<sup>t</sup> Span on the Surrey Side, leading to Westminster Bridge.*

*London: Published by J. H. Wright Engraver & Printer, 33, Blue Anchor Passage, Bunhill Row.*





*Temple Bar*



Engraved for Lambeth's History of London

Bartholomew

*Temple Bar*



animation, and on the opposite, those of *Charles I.* and *Charles II.*; all by *John Bushnel*, who died in 1701. On this gate has been the sad exhibition of the heads of such unhappy men who have attempted the subversion of the government of their country. The last (and may they be the last!) were of those who fell victims, in 1746, to principles fortunately extinct with the family from which they originated. This gate is the western limit of *Farringdon Ward Without*, or the western extremity of the city of *London*.

ON the right hand are the entrances into the THE TEMPLE. *Temple*, one of our celebrated seats of law, which took its name from that gallant religious military order the *knights templars*. They were originally *crusaders*, who happening to be quartered in places adjacent to the holy temple in *Jerusalem*, in 1118, consecrated themselves to the service of religion, by deeds of arms.\* *Hugo de Paganiis*, *Geoffry of St. Omers*, and seven others, began the order, by binding themselves, after the manner of the regular canons of *St. Augustines*, to chastity and obedience, and professing to protect the pilgrims to the *Holy Land* from all wrong and robbery on the road. At first they subsisted on alms, and had only one horse between two of them; a rule was appointed for them, and they wore a white habit,

\* *Newcourt's Repertorium*, i. 589.

FALL OF THE  
KNIGHTS  
TEMPLARS.

afterward distinguished by a red cross on their left shoulder. By their devotion, and the fame of their gallant actions, they became very popular in all parts of *Europe*; and were so enriched by the favor of princes, and other great men, that, at the time of their dissolution, the order was found possessed of sixteen thousand manors. They became at last so infected with pride and luxury, as to excite general hatred; and a persecution, founded on most unjust and fictitious accusations, was formed against them in *France*, under *Philip le Bel*. Their riches seem to have been their chief crime: numbers of innocent and heroic knights suffered in the flames, with the piety and constancy of martyrs; some of them, at the stake, summoned their chief enemies, *Clement V.* and *Philip*, to appear in a certain time at the divine tribunal; both of those princes died about the time prescribed, which, in an age of superstition, proved the validity of the summons. This potent order came into *England* in the reign of king *Stephen*, and had their first house in *Holborn*, which was called the *Old Temple*. They founded the *New Temple* in 1185, where they continued till the suppression of the order in 1310, when they were condemned to perpetual penance, and dispersed into several monasteries. *Edward II.* granted this house, and all their other possessions in *London*, to *Thomas* earl of *Lancaster*, and, after his rebel-







*HENRY II.*

lion and forfeiture, to *Aymer de Valence*, earl of *Pembroke*; on his death, they reverted to the crown, and were given to the knights hospitallers of the order of *St. John of Jerusalem*, a few years after they had so valiantly driven the *Turks* out of the isle of *Rhodes*. These knights again granted the Temple to the students of the common law, in the reign of *Edward III.* to whose use it has been ever since applied.

THE church was founded by the templars in the reign of *Henry II.* upon the model of that of the holy sepulchre, and was consecrated in 1185, by *Heraclius*, patriarch of *Jerusalem*. The entrance is through a door with a *Norman* arch. Within, the form is circular, supported by six round arches, each resting on four round pillars, bound together by a *fascia*. Above each arch is a window with a rounded top, with a gallery, and rich *Saxon* arches intersecting each other. On the outside of the pillars is a considerable space, preserving the circular form. On the lower part of the wall are small pilasters meeting in pointed arches at top, and over each pillar a grotesque head. Joined to this building, is a large choir of a square form, with narrow *gothic* windows, evidently built at a different time. On the outside is a buttress between every window.

ITS ROUND  
CHURCH.

ON the floor of the round church are two groups MONUMENTS. of knights. In the first are four, each of them

cross-legged, three of them in complete mail, in plain helmets flattened at top, and with very long shields. One is known to have been *Geoffry de Magnaville*, created earl of *Essex* in 1148. His end was singular; for, driven to despair by the injustice of his monarch king *Stephen*, he gave loose to every act of violence. He was mortally wounded at an attack of *Burwel* castle, in *Cambridgeshire*; and, being found by some templars, was dressed by them in the habit of the order and carried from the spot: as he died excommunicated, they wrapped his body in lead, and hung it on a crooked tree in the Temple orchard. On being absolved by the pope (it being proved that he expressed great penitence in his last moments) he was taken down, and buried first in the cemetery, and afterward in the place where we find this memorial of him.\*

ONE of these figures is singular, being bare-headed, and bald, his legs armed, his hands mailed, his mantle long, round his neck a cowl, as if, according to a common superstition in early days, he had desired to be buried in the dress of a monk, least the evil spirit should take possession of his body. On his shield are three *fleurs de lis*.

IN this group is a stone coffin of a ridged shape, conjectured to have been the tomb of *William Plantagenet*, fifth son of *Henry III*.

\* Mr. Gough's Monum. i. 24. tab. v.



Part of the Temple Church, London.



IN the second group are other figures, but none of them cross-legged, except the outermost: all are armed in mail. The helmets much resemble the former, but two are mailed. One figure is in a spirited attitude, drawing a broad dagger; one leg rests on the tail of a cockatrice, the other in the action of being drawn up, with the head of the monster beneath. None of the eight figures, except that of *Geoffry de Magnaville*, are ascertained; but *Camden* conjectures that three are intended to commemorate *William* earl of *Pembroke*, who died in 1219, and his sons *William* and *Gilbert*, likewise earls of *Pembroke*, and *Marshals of England*.<sup>\*</sup> In the first group, one of the figures bears a lion on his shield, the arms of that great family. *Gilbert* was brought up to the church, and, notwithstanding he was totally unskilled in exercises of chivalry, would enter into the gallant lists; but mounting a fiery courser, was run away with, flung, and killed, at a tournament at *Ware*, in 1242.

THE being represented cross-legged is not always a proof of the deceased having had the merit either of having been a *crusader*, or having made a pilgrimage to the holy sepulchre. I have seen, at *Mitton* in *Yorkshire*, two figures of the *Sherbornes*, thus represented: one died in 1629, the other in 1689: who, I verily believe, could never

\* *Camden*, i. 382.—The others are engraven in plate xix.

have had any more than a wish to enter the holy land.

To these antient monuments may be added that of a bishop, in his episcopal dress, a mitre, and a crosier, well executed in stone.

OF illustrious persons of later date, is the famous *Plowden*, a *Shropshire* man, treasurer of this society in 1572, and a lawyer of most distinguished abilities. *Camden* says of him, that in integrity he was second to none of his profession. His figure is represented recumbent, and in his gown.

HERE is interred the celebrated *Selden*, who died in 1654. He was the best skilled in the constitution, and the various branches of antiquity, of any man. Yet, towards the close of his life, he was so thoroughly convinced of the vanity of all human knowledge, as to say, that the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th verses of the second chapter of the epistle to *Titus*, afforded him more solid consolation than all that he had ever read.

SIR *John Vaughan*, born at *Trawscoed*, in *Cardiganshire*, lies near his friend Mr. *Selden*: the principles of both were anti-monarchical. After the Restoration, the former declined preferment offered by the chancellor *Clarendon*, but afterward accepted the office of chief justice of the common-pleas, from the enemies of that illustrious character. He died in 1674.

THE magnificent hall of the *Middle Temple* was rebuilt in the three years treasurership of *Plowden*: after he quitted the office, he continued to have the direction of the building, which was not completed in less than seven years. The roof is venerably constructed with timber. Along the sides of the hall are the coats of arms of the *Readers*, from *Richard Swayne*, dated 1597, to *William Graves*, esq; in 1790. The office is still preserved, and the reader annually elected; but the lectures or readings have been long disused. The length of the hall (including the passage) is a hundred feet: that of the cross post at the top sixty-four. This noble room escaped the great fire, which destroyed most of the Temple which lay to the east.

HALLS.  
MIDDLE  
TEMPLE.

THE hall of the *Inner Temple* is ornamented with emblematical paintings by Sir *James Thornhill*: and by two full-length portraits of those pillars of the law, *Lyttleton*, who died in 1481; and his commentator, the able but insolent *Coke*, who departed in 1634.

INNER  
TEMPLE.

THE account of the great feast given in the hall of the *Inner Temple*, by the serjeants, in 1555, is extremely worth consulting;\* and also of the hospitable Christmassings of old times. *Dudley* earl of *Leicester* once enjoyed them, and, with the romance of his mistress, styled himself *Palaphilos*,

\* *Origines Judiciales*, 128.



## THE TEMPLE HALLS.

prince of *Sophie*. He was entertained here by a person representing a sovereign prince. *Palaphilos*, on seeing him, calls *Largess*, and receives instantly a chain of the value of a hundred talents. I must refer to the *Origines Judiciales*\* for the relation of the ceremony of the reign of the Lord of *Misrule*, and of his courtiers, Sir *Francis Flatterer*, Sir *Randle Rackabite*, and Sir *Bartholomew Baldbreech*; with the humour of hunting the fox and the cat round the hall with ten couples of hounds, and all the other merry disports of those joyous days.

IN the parlement chamber are painted all the arms of the treasurers, since the first who possessed the office. It is also adorned with some of *Gibbon's* carving.

IN the library of the society of the *Inner Temple*, which is accessible to all its members, there is preserved in a frame and glass, a memorial, which being but little known, is worth recording in this place.

“ 1661, *Nov.* 3.

“ At this parliament his HIGHNESS THE DUKE  
 “ OF YORKE, the DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, the  
 “ EARLE OF DORSET, and Secretary *Morris*, who  
 “ were formerly especially admitted of this house,  
 “ are at this parliament confirmed.

\* *Origines Judiciales*, 150.

“ His Highness the Duke of *York* is at this  
 “ parliament called to the *BAR*, and also called to  
 “ the *BENCH*.”

THE *Middle Temple* gate was erected by Sir *Amias Powlet*, on a singular occasion. It seems that Sir *Amias*, about the year 1501, thought fit to put cardinal *Wolsey*, then parson of *Lymington*, into the stocks.\* In 1515, being sent for to *London*, by the cardinal, on account of that ancient grudge, he was commanded not to quit town till farther orders. In consequence, he lodged five or six years† in this gateway, which he rebuilt; and, to pacify his eminence, adorned the front with the cardinal's cap, badges, cognisance, and other devices: so low were the great men obliged to stoop to that meteor of the times!‡

AMONG the eminent men who studied the laws of their country in the *Inner Temple*, were *Chaucer*, *Gower*, *Occleve*, and *Strode*. The two first contracted here the friendship which reigned between them during life. *Gower* became eminent in his profession, and, in a note to the *British Biography*, is supposed to have risen to the dignity of Judge.

THE library of the *Middle Temple* was given to

\* *Fiddes's Life of Cardinal Wolsey*, 7.

† *Holinshed*, 918, who calls him Sir *James*. He was ancestor of earl *Powlet*.

‡ This gate was burnt in the great fire.

the society by the will of — *Astley*, esq; a bencher: and contains about nine thousand volumes. The catalogue was published in quarto, 1734, and was continued from that date to 1766. He also left a set of chambers to the librarian, which he may either let or occupy

THE TEMPLE  
GARDEN.

THE garden has of late been most judiciously enlarged, by a considerable embankment extending into the river; and part of the filthy muddy shore is converted into a most beautiful walk. The view up and down the water is most extremely rich. *Blackfriars-bridge*, part of *Westminster-bridge*, the *Adelphi*, and the elegant back-front of *Somerset-house*, rival the world in variety and magnificence of objects. If elegance alone were to be consulted, it is heartily to be wished that these embankments may make a farther progress; the want of which, alone, gives to the *Seine*, at *Paris*, a boasted superiority. Without the prejudices of an *Englishman*, I will venture to dare a comparison of the bridges; the most partial foreigner will never hazard a comparison of the rivers.

SHAKESPEARE (whether from tradition, or history, I know not) makes the *Temple Garden* the place in which the badge of the white and red rose originated, the distinctive badge of the houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, under which the respective



AMICABLE SOCIETY'S HOUSE  
Serjeants Inn Fleet Street

*Published by J. Smith, Cornhill August 1810.*

*Drawn and Engraved by R. Smith*



## THE DEVIL TAVERN.

229

partizans of each arranged themselves, in the fatal quarrel which caused such torrents of blood to flow.

The brawl to-day  
Grown to this faction in the *Temple Garden*,  
Shall send, between the red rose and the white,  
A thousand souls to death and deadly night.\*

NEAR *Temple-bar* stood, till very lately, the *Devil Tavern*, so called from its sign of *St. Dunstan* seizing the evil spirit by the nose with a pair of hot tongs. *Ben Johnson* has immortalised it by his *Leges Conviviales*, which he wrote for the regulation of a club of wits, held here in a room he dedicated to *Apollo*; over the chimney-piece of which they were preserved. The tavern was in his days kept by *Simon Wadloe*; whom, in a copy of verses over the door of the *Apollo*, he dignified with the title of *King of Skinkers*. It was purchased by *Child's* banking-house; and other buildings have been erected on the site. THE DEVIL  
TAVERN.

OPPOSITE to this noted house is *Chancery-lane*, the most antient of any to the west. It was built in the time of *Henry III.* and then called *New-lane*; which was afterwards changed into its present name, on account of its vicinity to the courts. CHANCERY-  
LANE.

SERJEANTS-INN is the first which opens into the lane: it takes its name from having been in SERJEANTS-  
INN.

\* First part of *Henry VI.* act ii. sc. iv.

old times the residence or lodgings of the serjeants at law, as early at least as the time of *Henry VI.* It was at that time, and possibly may be yet, held under a lease from the dean and chapter of *York.* In 1442 *William Antrobus*, citizen and taylor of *London*, held it at the rent of x marks a year, under the law *Latin* description of *Unum messuagium cum gardino in parochia S. Dunstani, in Fleet-street, in suburbio civitatis LONDINI, quod nuper fuit Johannis Rote, & in quo Joh. Ellerkar, et alii servientes ad legem nuper inhabitant.*\*

CLIFFORDS-  
INN.

CLIFFORDS-INN is the next, so named from its having been the town residence of *Robert de Clifford*, ancestor to the earls of *Cumberland.* It was granted to him by *Edward II.*; and his widow assigned it to the students of the law, in the next reign, for the yearly rent of ten pounds.†

THE ROLLS.

FARTHER up is the *Rolls.* The house was founded by *Henry III.* for converted *Jews*, who there lived under a learned Christian, appointed to instruct and govern them. In 1279, *Edward I.* caused about two hundred and eighty *Jews*, of both sexes, to be hanged for clipping. He bestowed one half of their effects on the first preachers, who undertook the trouble of converting the unbelieving race; and the other half for the support of the converts: the house was called *Domus*

\* *Origines Judiciales*, 326.

† The same, 187.

*Conversorum*. I question whether the Master of the Rolls does not to this day receive an annual stipend at the exchequer as for *Jewish* converts. In 1377, it was first applied to its present use: and the master was called *Custos Rotulorum*: the first was *William Burstal*, clerk. The masters were selected out of the church, and often king's chaplains, till the year 1534, when *Thomas Cromwell*, afterwards earl of *Essex*, was appointed. It was an office of high rank, and is next in precedence to that of chief justice of the king's bench. The master has his chaplain, and his preacher.

THE chapel is adjacent to the house, and was built by *Inigo Jones*; begun in 1617, and finished at the expence of two thousand pounds. It was consecrated by *George Mounteigne*, bishop of *London*, and the sermon preached by the famous Doctor *Donne*. Among the monuments is one of the masters, Sir *Edward Bruce*, created by *James I.* after his accession, baron of *Kinloss*. He is represented lying reclined, with his head resting on one hand. His hair is short; his beard long, and divided towards the end; his dress a long furred robe. Before him is kneeling a man in armour, possibly his son lord *Kinloss*, who perished in the desperate duel between him and Sir *Edward Sackville*, in 1613; and ancestor to the earls of *Elgin* and *Aylesbury*. The sad relation is given by Sir

CHAPEL.



## MONUMENTS IN THE ROLLS CHAPEL

*Edward* himself. He seems solely actuated by honor. His rival by the deepest revenge.\*

HE was one of the ambassadors sent by *James* to congratulate queen *Elizabeth* on the defeat of *Essex's* insurrection. He then commenced a secret correspondence with the subtle *Cecil*; and, when *James* came to the throne, was, besides the peerage, rewarded with the place of master of the rolls for life. He died *January* 14th, 1610.

THE monument of *John Yonge*, D. L. L. is the work of *Torregiano*.† His figure is recumbent on a *sarcophagus*, in a long red gown, and deep square cap: his face finely executed, possibly from a cast after his death; his chin beardless. Above him are the head of our SAVIOUR, and two cherubims: resistless superstitions of the artist. This gentleman was appointed master of the rolls in 1510, and died in 1517.

THERE is another handsome monument, of Sir *Richard Allington*, knight (son of Sir *Giles Allington*, of *Horseheath*, in *Cambridgeshire*, knight, ancestor, by his first wife, of the lords *Allington*), who lies here, by the accident of his marriage with *Jane* daughter of *John Cordall*, esq; of *Long-Melford*, in *Suffolk*, and sister and coheir of Sir

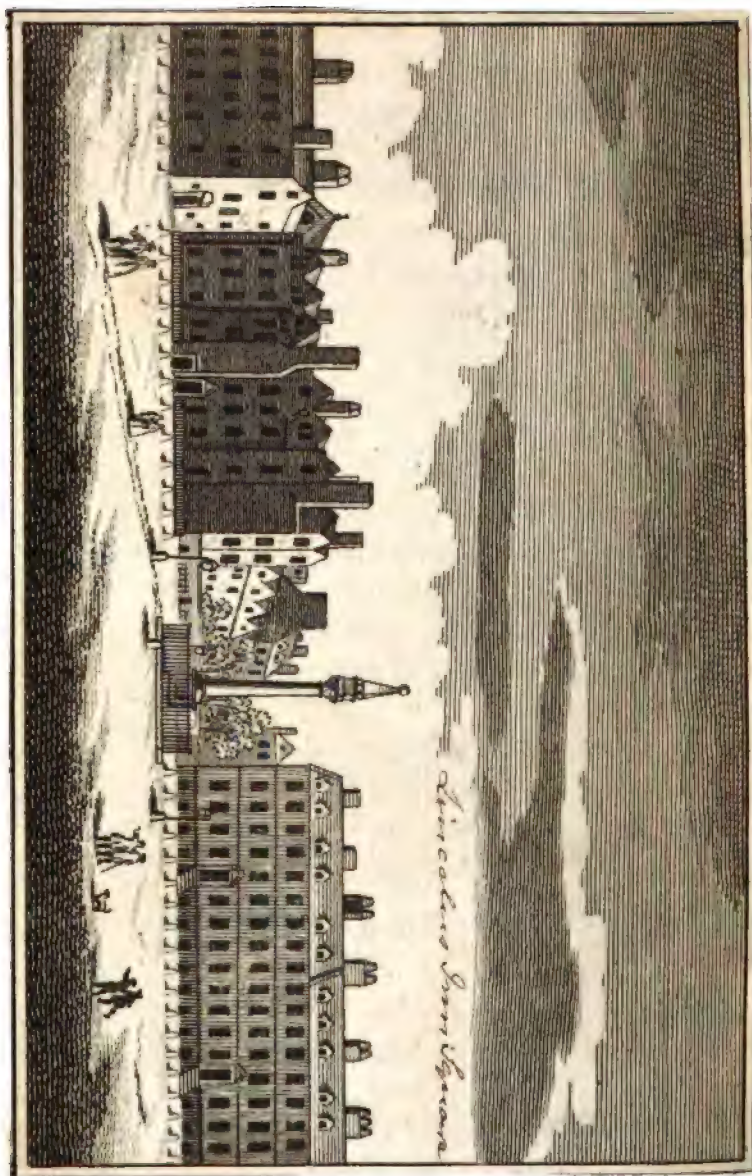
\* See the *Guardian*, Nos. 129, 133—and *Collins's Peerage*, ii. 195 to 197.

† Mr. *Walpole*.



***ROBERT CECIL,***  
*, Earl of Salisbury.*





*William Cordall*, of the same place, knight, and master of the rolls. Sir *Richard*, I presume, died here: the date of his death is 1561. His figure is represented kneeling, in armour, with a short beard and hair. His wife is opposite; and beneath, on a tablet, are three female figures, also kneeling: these represent his daughters. After his death his widow lived in *Holborn*, at a house she built, which long went by the name of *Allington place*. She appears, by some of the parochial records of the capital, to have been a lady of great charity.

My countryman Sir *John Trevor*, who died master of the rolls, in 1717, lies here. Wisely his epitaph is thus confined, "Sir J. T. M. R. "1717." I will not repeat the evil, which regard to veracity obliged me to say of him in another place.\* Some other masters rest within these walls. Sir *John Strange* (as I once imagined) does not lie among them. His worthy son informed me that he was interred in 1754, in a vault in the church-yard of *Lowlayton*, in *Essex*, and I believe without the quibbling but indisputable line:

Here lies an honest Lawyer, that is *Strange*!

ADJACENT to *Chancery-lane*, the bishops of CHICHESTER-RENTS. *Chichester* had their town-house. It was built in

\* Tour in *Wales*, i. 293, 2d ed. *Ib.* i. 376. ed. 1810.

a garden, once belonging to *John Herberton*, and was granted to them by *Henry III.* who excepted it out of the charter of the *Domus Conversorum*.\* At present the site is covered with houses, known by the name of *Chichester Rents*.

LINCOLN'S-  
INN.

THE gate to *Lincoln's-Inn* is of brick, but no small ornament to the street. It was built by Sir *Thomas Lovel*, once a member of this inn, and afterward treasurer of the household to *Henry VII.* The other parts were rebuilt at different times, but much about the same period. None of the original building is left, for it was formed out of the house of the *Black Friars*, which fronted *Holborn*; and out of the palace of *Ralph Nevil*, chancellor of *England*, and bishop of *Chichester*, built by him in the reign of *Henry III.* on a piece of ground granted to him by the king. It continued to be inhabited by some of his successors in the see. This was the original site of the *Dominicans*, or *Black Friars*, before they removed to the spot now known by that name. On part of the ground, now covered with buildings, *Henry Lacy*, earl of *Lincoln*, built an *Inne*, as it was in those days called, for himself, in which he died in 1312. The ground belonged to the *Black Friars*, and was granted by *Edward I.* to that great earl. The whole has retained his name. One of the

\* *Ch. J. Brooke, esq.*

bishops of *Chichester*, in after times, granted leases of the buildings to certain students of the law, reserving a rent, and lodgings for themselves whenever they came to town. This seems to have taken place about the time of *Henry VII.*

THE chapel was designed by *Inigo Jones* ; it is built upon massy pillars, and affords, under its shelter, an excellent walk. This work evinces that *Inigo* never was designed for a *gothic* architect. The lord chancellor holds his sittings in the great hall. This, like that of the Temple, had its revels, and great *Christmasses*. Instead of the Lord of *Misrule*, it had formerly its *King of the Cocknies*. It had also a *Jack Straw* ; but in the time of queen *Elizabeth* he, and all his adherents, were utterly banished. I must not omit, that in the same reign sumptuary laws were made to regulate the dress of the members of the house ; who were forbidden to wear long hair, or great ruffs, cloaks, boots, or spurs. In the reign of *Henry VIII.* beards were prohibited at the great table, under pain of paying double commons. His daughter *Elizabeth*, in the first year of her reign, confined them to a fortnight's growth, under penalty of 3*s.* 4*d.* ; but the fashion prevailed so strongly, that the prohibition was repealed, and no manner of size limited to that venerable excrescence !

LINCOLN'S-INN-FIELDS would have been one of our most beautiful squares, had it been built on

CHAPEL.

ANTIENT  
REVELS.REGULA-  
TIONS ABOUT  
BEARDS.LINCOLN'S-  
INN-FIELDS.

a regular plan. The disposition of these grounds was, in 1618, by a commission from the king, intrusted to the care of the lord chancellor *Bacon*, the earls of *Worcester*, *Pembroke*, *Arundel*, and numbers of other noblemen, and principal gentry. In the commission it is alleged, " That more  
 " public works, near and about the city of *London*, had been undertaken in the sixteen years  
 " of that reign, than in ages heretofore : and that  
 " the grounds called *Lincolnes-Inn-Fields* were  
 " much planted round with dwellings and lodgings of noblemen and gentlemen of qualitie :  
 " but at the same time it was deformed by cottages and mean buildings, incroachments on  
 " the fields, and nusances to the neighborhood.  
 " The commissioners were therefore directed to  
 " reform those grievances ; and, according to their  
 " discretion, to frame and reduce those fields" (called in the statute of the 8th of *Geo. II.* ch. 26. *Cup-Field* and *Purs-Field*) " both for  
 " sweetness, uniformitie, and comelines, into such  
 " walkes, partitions, or other plottes, and in such  
 " sorte, manner, and forme, both for publike  
 " health and pleasure, as by the said *Inigo Jones*  
 " (recited in the commission) is or shall be accordingly drawn, by way of map."\* Thus authorized, *Inigo* drew the ground-plot, and gave it

\* *Rymer*, xvii. 119, 120.



THO<sup>S</sup> EARL of PEMBROKE





the exact dimensions of the base of one of the pyramids of *Egypt*. On the west side is *Lindesey-house*, once the seat of the earls of *Lindesey*, and of their descendants the dukes of *Ancaster*; built after a beautiful design of that great architect. The view of this side of the square, and of *Lincoln's-Inn-gardens*, is very pleasing, particularly when the latter are illuminated by the western sun. Here also was, in the time of king *William*, a play-house erected within the walls of the tennis-court, under the royal patronage. In this theatre *Betterton*, and his troop of actors, excited the admiration of the public, if we may credit *Cibber*, as much as *Roscius* did that of the people of *Rome*, or *Garrick* of those of *England* in recent days.

ON another stage, of a different nature, was performed the sad tragedy of the death of the virtuous lord *Russel*, who lost his head in the middle of the square, on *July 21st*, 1683. Party writers assert that he was brought here, in preference to any other spot, in order to mortify the citizens with the sight. In fact, it was the nearest open space to *Newgate*, the place of his lordship's confinement: otherwise dragging him to *Tower-hill*, the usual concluding scene on these dreadful occasions, would have given his enemies full opportunity of indulging the imputed malice.

EXECUTION  
OF LORD  
RUSSEL.

NEWCASTLE-  
HOUSE.

IN the same square, at the corner of *Queen-street*, stands a house formerly inhabited by the well known minister, the late duke of *Newcastle*. It was built about the year 1686, by the marquis of *Powis*, and called *Powis-house*, and afterward sold to the late noble owner. The architect was captain *William Winde*. It is said, that government had it once in contemplation to have bought and settled it officially on the great seal. At that time it was inhabited by the lord keeper, Sir *Nathan Wright*.

QUEEN-  
STREET.

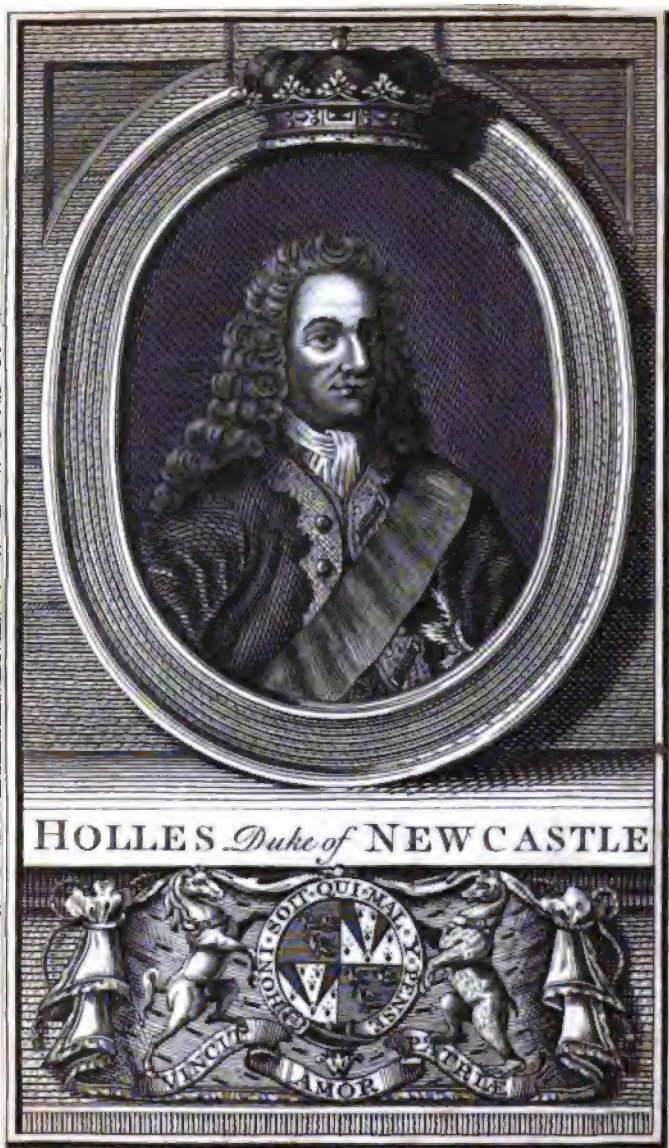
IN the last century *Queen-street* was the residence of many people of rank. Among others was *Conway-house*, the residence of the noble family of that name; *Paulet-house*, belonging to the marquis of *Winchester*; and the house in which lord *Herbert*, of *Cherbury*, finished his romantic life. The fronts of certain houses, possibly of those, or others of the nobility, are distinguished by brick pilasters, and rich capitals.

CLARE-  
MARKET.

ON the back part of *Portugal Row*, is *Clare-market*; close to which, the second *John* earl of *Clare*, had a palace of his own building, in which he lived about the year 1657, in a most princely manner.\*

I SHALL pursue, from *Queen-street*, my journey westward, and point out the most remarkable

\* *Howel's Hist. London*, 345.





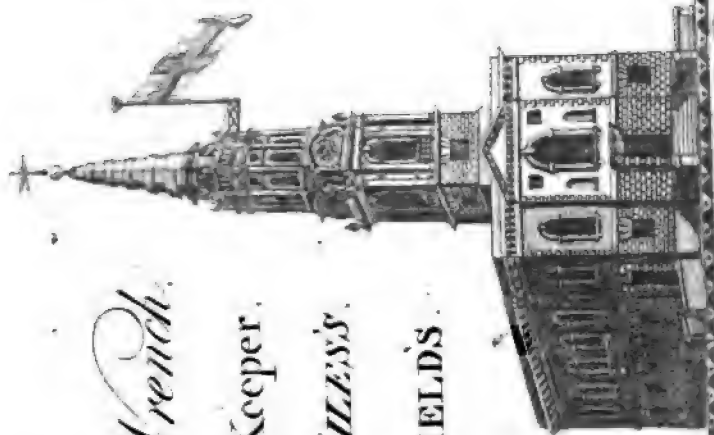


*Will<sup>m</sup> Wrench.*

Steeple Keeper.

TO S<sup>r</sup> GILES'S.

IN Y<sup>e</sup> FIELDS.



*Rich<sup>d</sup> & Chappell  
Printers, Pall Mall*

*Church Warden's 1774*

places which rose into being between the years 1562 and 1600, and incidentally some others of later date. I have before mentioned the streets which rose in that period. Let me add, that *Long-acre* was built on a piece of ground, once LONG-ACRE. belonging to *Westminster-abbey*, called the seven acres, which, in 1552, was granted to *John* earl of *Bedford*.

ST. GILES'S church, and a few houses to the ST. GILES'S  
IN THE  
FIELDS. west of it, in the year 1600, were but barely separated from *Broad-street*. The church is supposed to have belonged to an hospital for lepers, founded about the year 1117, by *Matilda*, queen to *Henry I.* Over the entrance to the church-yard is a curious piece of sculpture, representing the last day, containing an amazing number of figures, set up about the year 1686.

IN antient times it was customary to present to malefactors, on their way to the gallows (which, about the year 1413, was removed from *Smithfield*, and placed between *St. Giles's High-street*, and *Hog-lane*) a great bowl of ale, as the last refreshment they were to receive in this life.\* Such a custom prevailed at *York*, which gave rise to the saying, that the sadler of *Bawtry* was hanged for *leaving his liquor*. Had he stopt, as usual, his reprieve, which was actually on the road, would have arrived time enough to have saved him.

\* *Newcourt*, i. 611.



## ST. GILES'S CHURCH.

HERE was executed, in the most barbarous manner, the famous Sir *John Oldcastle*, baron *Cobham*. His crime was that of adopting the tenets of *Wycliffe*. He was misrepresented to our heroic prince *Henry V.* by the bigoted clergy, as a heretic and traitor; and to have been actually at the head of thirty thousand *Lollards*, in these very fields. About a hundred inoffensive people were found there: *Cobham* escaped; but was taken some time after in *Wales*. He suffered death on this spot: was hung on a gallows, by a chain fastened round his body, and, thus suspended, burnt alive. He died, not with the calm constancy of a martyr, but with the wildest effusions of enthusiastic ravings.

## CHURCH.

THIS church was rebuilt in 1625. Owing to the ground around it being raised by filth and other adventitious matter; the floor was eight feet below the level which it had acquired in the year 1730. This alone made it necessary to rebuild the church in the present century. The first stone was laid in 1730; it was finished in 1734, at the expence of ten thousand pounds, in a manner which does great credit to its architect, Mr. *Henry Flitcraft*.

IN this church was interred the famous lord *Herbert*, of *Cherbury*, who died in 1648. Lord *Orford* says, that he had erected an allegoric monument to himself in the church in *Mont-*

*gomery*.\* I must have overlooked it, or it never was put up. There is in that church a fine one to his father *Richard Herbert*, who died in 1597.

IN the church-yard I have observed with horror a great square pit, with many rows of coffins piled one upon the other, all exposed to sight and smell. Some of the piles were incomplete, expecting the mortality of the night. I turned away disgusted at the view, and scandalized at the want of police, which so little regards the health of the living as to permit so many putrid corpses, tacked between some slight boards, to disperse their dangerous *effluvia* over the capital. Notwithstanding a compliment paid to me in one of the public papers, for having occasioned the abolition of the horrible practice, it still remains uncorrected in this great parish. The reform ought to have begun in the place first stigmatized!

CHURCH-  
YARD.

NEAR this church was the house of *Alice dutchess Dudley*, who died here in 1669, aged ninety. She was the widow of the great Sir *Robert Dudley*, son to *Robert* earl of *Leicester*, who, by various untoward circumstances, was denied legitimacy, and his paternal estates. He was created a duke of the empire, had assumed the title of duke of *Northumberland*, and lived and died in great estimation in *Tuscany*. This lady was

\* Noble Authors, i. 218. The monument is described by *Lloyd*, in his *State Worthies*, ii. p. 340.

advanced to the title of dutchess by *Charles I.* but without any entail. She merited the honor by the greatness of her mind and extent of her charities. Her body was interred at *Stonely*, in *Warwickshire*, the place of her family, she being the third daughter of *Sir Thomas Leigh*, of *Stonely*, ancestor of the late lord *Leigh*. A fine monument was erected to her honor at *Stonely*,\* and there is a grateful memorial of her in this church.

THE mention of *St. Giles's bowl*, naturally leads to that of the late place of the conclusion of human laws. It was called in the time of *Edward III.* when the gentle *Mortimer* finished his days there, *The Elms*; but the original name, as is the present, was *Tybourne*; not from *tye* and *burn*, as if it was called so from the manner of capital punishments, but from *Bourne*, the *Saxon* word for a brook, and *Tye* its proper name; which gave name to a manor before the Conquest, when it was held by the abbess of *Berchinges*, or *Berking*, in *Essex*. Here was also a village and church denominated *St. John the Evangelist*, which fell to decay, and was succeeded by that of *Mary bourne*, corrupted into *Mary-la-bonne*. About the year 1238, this brook furnished nine conduits for supplying the city with water: but the introduction of the New River superseded the use of

\* See *Dugdale's Warwickshire*, i. 260; in which is a print of the tomb, and a list of her great charities.

them. Here the lord mayor had a banquetting-house, to which his lordship and brethren were wont to repair on horseback, attended by their ladies in waggons: and, after viewing the conduits, they returned to the city, where they were magnificently entertained by the lord mayor.\*

IN 1626, queen *Henrietta Maria* was compelled by her priests to take a walk, by way of penance, to *Tyburn*. What her offence was we are not told; but *Charles* was so disgusted at this insolence, that he soon after sent them, and all her majesty's *French* servants, out of the kingdom.†

I SHALL return through the mile and a quarter of country, at this time formed into *Oxford-street*, as handsome a one as any in *Europe*, and, I believe, the longest. After passing through *Broad-street*, and getting into *Holborn*, is *Bloomsbury*, the antient manor of *Lomesbury*, in which our kings in early times had their stables: all the space is at present covered with handsome streets, and a fine square. This was first called *Southampton-square*; and the great house‡ which forms one side, built after a design of *Inigo Jones*, *Southampton* (now *Bedford*) house. From hence the amiable relict of *William* lord *Russel* dates her

OXFORD-STREET.

BEDFORD-HOUSE.

\* *Maitland*, ii. 1272.

† *Whitelock*, 8.

‡ *Bedford-house* was taken down, and the site occupied by *Bedford-place*, which leads into the magnificent opening of *Russel-square*. ED.

letters; this being her residence till her death in 1723. The late duke fitted up the gallery, and bought the cartoons, copied by Sir *James Thornhill*, at the sale of that eminent artist.

MONTAGUE-  
HOUSE.

MONTAGUE-HOUSE (now the *British Museum*) was built on a *French* plan, by the first duke of *Montague*, who had been ambassador in *France*. The staircase and ceilings were painted by *Rousseau* and *La Fosse*: the apotheosis of *Iris*, and the assembly of the gods, are by the latter. His grace's second wife was the mad dutchess of *Albemarle*, widow to *Christopher*, second duke of that title. She married her second husband as emper-  
or of *China*, which gave occasion to a scene in *Cibber's* play of the *Sick Lady cured*. She was kept in the ground apartment during his grace's life, and was served on the knee to the day of her death, which happened in 1734, at *Newcastle-house, Clerkenwell*,\* at the age of 96. The second duke and dutchess lived only in one of the wings, till their house at *Whitehall* was completed.

POWIS-  
HOUSE.

I MUST mention, that to the east of *Bloomsbury-square*, in *Great Ormond-street*, stood in my memory *Powis-house*, originally built by the marquis of *Powis*, in the last century. When it was occupied by the *Duc d'Aumont*, ambassador from *Louis XIV.* in 1712, it was burnt down, and

\* *J. C. Brooke, esq.*



*S<sup>r</sup> James Thornhill*



rebuilt at the expence of that magnificent monarch. The front was ornamented with fluted pilasters. On the top was a great reservoir, as a guard against fire, and it also served as a fish-pond. This house has been pulled down, and the ground granted on building leases.

I SHALL just mention *Red-lion-square*, not far to the south of this house, merely for the sake of some lines written on the occasion of the erection of the clumsy obelisk lately vanished :

RED-LION-  
SQUARE.

Obtusum  
Obtusioris Ingenii  
Monumentum,  
Quid me respicis, viator?  
Vade.

BEDFORD-ROW, in this neighborhood, took its name from the uses to which those lands, and others adjacent, were bequeathed by Sir *William Harpur*, son of *William Harpur*, of *Bedford*; viz. to found a free and perpetual school, in that his native place; for portioning poor maidens; for supporting poor children; and for maintaining the poor with the surplus; all of them inhabitants of the said town. Part of the lands were of his own inheritance; part belonging to the *Chartreux*, at that time lately dissolved. Some of the lands were lost, others granted to Sir *Thomas Fisher*, baronet, for other lands belonging to him; the remainder granted, in the year 1668, upon lease,

BEDFORD-  
ROW.



## BEDFORD ESTATE.

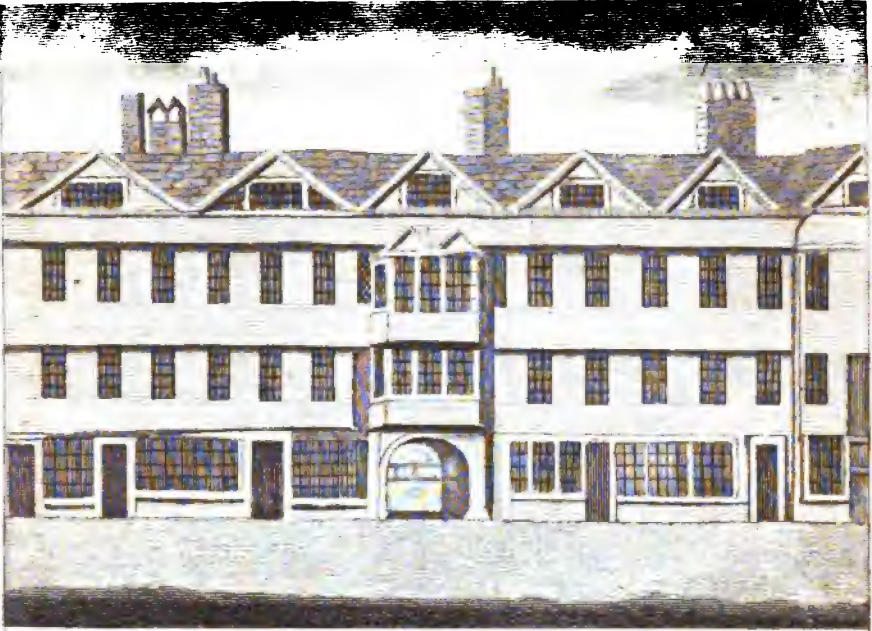
by the corporation of *Bedford*, trustees to the charity, for the purposes of building, for the term of forty-one years, at the yearly rent of ninety-nine pounds: and in 1684, the reversion to *Nicholas Barbon*, D. D. for the further term of fifty-one years, at the rent of a hundred and fifty pounds, on the expiration of the first lease. *Bedford-street*, *Bedford-row* and *court*, *Princes-street*, *Theobald's-row*, *North-street*, *East-street*, *Lamb's-conduit-street*, *Queen-street*, *Eagle-street*, *Boswel-court*, and several other streets, rose in consequence, by which the rents were most considerably increased. A suit arose, about the year 1725, between the warden and fellows of *New College*, and the corporation of *Bedford*, concerning the right of appointing the masters to the school, and their salaries. The same was decided, in 1725, in favor of the college; the corporation was to pay the head-master thirty pounds a year, and the usher twenty; and the other charities to be paid proportionably to the revenues of the estate.

ON the expiration of the two leases, in 1760, the annual revenues arising from the rents amounted to 2,336*l.* 17*s.* and the houses at will to 273*l.*; and it was found that improvements might be made which would increase the revenue so far as to make the whole amount to 3,000*l.* a year. In fact, in 1788, they did amount to 2,917*l.* 17*s.*

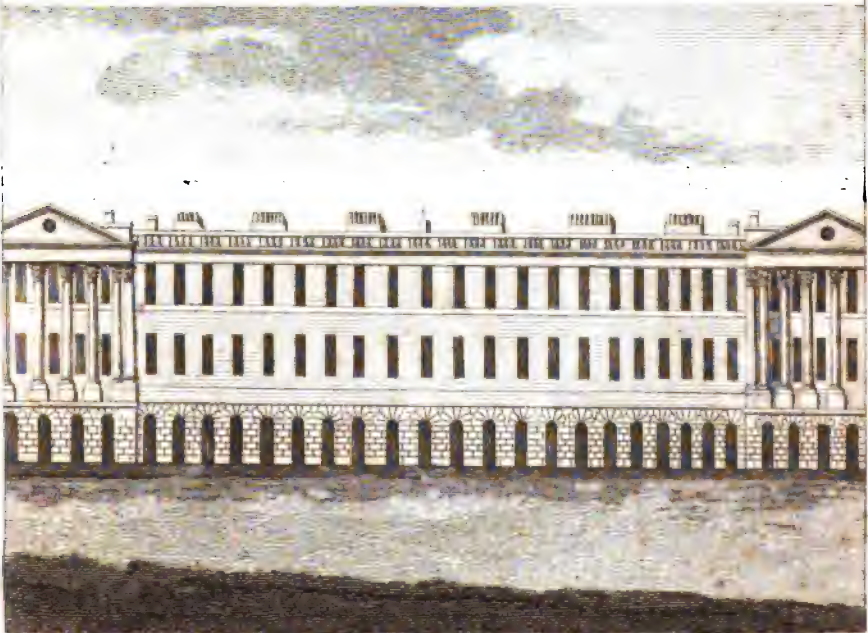
AMONG other regulations, in consequence of



*Engraving Map*



*Duplos Inn, in Holborn.*



*Front of the New Buildings in Lincoln's Inn Garden.*



LIBRARY  
S



the increased revenue, by an act made about the year 1762, new houses were directed to be built for the schoolmaster, usher, and writing-master. The head-master's salary to be augmented to 200*l.* per ann.; the usher's to 100*l.*; the writing-master's to 60*l.* Towards the portioning of the poor maidens, 800*l.* was to be annually given; 600*l.* to be annually given towards apprenticing poor children. And I might add several other particulars, which I omit, as not relative to the city, the subject of these sheets.

Not far from *Holborn*, is the church of *St. George*, in *Bloomsbury*, which, with its magnificent porch supported by pillars of the *Corinthian* order, placed before a plain body, and its wondrous steeple, I cannot stigmatize more strongly than in the words of Mr. *Walpole*, who styles it, a masterpiece of absurdity. On the tower is a pyramid, at each corner of which are the supporters of *England*, a lion and an unicorn alternate, the first with its heels upwards: the pyramid finishes with the statue of *George I.* The architect was *Nicholas Hawksmoor*. The church was consecrated in 1731: and is a parish taken out of that of *St. Giles*. *Bloomsbury-square* was, in the beginning of this century, the residence of many of our nobility; in later times, that of the more wealthy gentlemen of the long robe.

We now enter again on the stormy latitude of

ST. GEORGE'S  
BLOOMSBURY.

the law. *Lincoln's-Inn* is left a little to the south. *Chancery-lane* gapes on the same side, to receive the numberless *malheureux*, who plunge unwarily on the rocks and shelves with which it abounds.

GRAY'S-INN. The antient seminary of the law, *Gray's-Inn*, stands on the north side. It was originally the residence of the lord *Grays*, from the year 1315, when *John*, the son of *Reginold de Grey*, resided here, till the latter end of the reign of *Henry VII.* when it was sold, by *Edmund* lord *Grey of Wilton*, to *Hugh Demmys*, esq; by the name of the manor of *Portpole*; and in eight years afterward it was disposed of to the prior and convent of *Shene*, who again disposed of it to the students of the law. Not but that they were seated here much earlier, it appearing that they resided here under a lease from the lord *Grays* as early as the reign of *Edward III.\** It is a very extensive building, and has large gardens belonging to it. *Gray's-Inn-Lane* is to the east. I there observed, at a stone-mason's, a manufactory of stone coffins quite à l'antique, such as we sometimes dig up in conventual ruins, or old churches. I enquired whether they were designed for any particular persons, but was told that they were only for chance customers, who thought they should lie more securely lodged in stone than in wood.

\* *Origines Judiciales*, 372.

NEAR the entrance into *Chancery-lane* were the bars : \* adjacent stood the *Old Temple*, founded in 1118, the first seat of the knights templars, before they removed to the *New Temple*. About the year 1595, one *Agaster Roper*, † who was engaged in building on the spot, discovered the ruins of the old church, which was of a circular form, and built of stone brought from *Caen* in *Normandy*.

THE OLD  
TEMPLE.

BETWEEN *Chancery-lane* and *Turnstile* is to be seen a sign which I thought only existed in one of the prints of the humorous *Hogarth* ; I mean, that of *St. John's head in a charger*, inscribed GOOD EATING WITHIN : but here, instead of the inviting inscription of the droll artist, the publican blunts the oddity of his sign by the two words, *Calvert's Entire*.

A LITTLE beyond are *Southampton-Buildings*, on the site of *Southampton-house*, the mansion of the *Wriothesleys* earls of *Southampton*. The *King's-head* tavern, facing *Holborn*, is the only part of it which now remains : the chapel to the house was lately rented by *Mr. Lockyer Davis*,

SOUTHAMP-  
TON-HOUSE.

\* In 1533 (*Henrici VIII. 25. cap. 8*) it was enacted, that the High-street between *Holborn-bridge* and the *barrs* at the west end of the said street, shall be paved on both sides with paving stone, at the expence of the tenant in fee-simple, fee-tail, or for life ; and like order shall be observed for paving the streets in *Southwark*. ED.

† *Stow's Survaie*, 824.



as a magazine for books. Here ended his days *Thomas*, the last earl of that title, the faithful virtuous servant of *Charles I.* and lord treasurer in the beginning of the reign of the ungrateful son. He died in 1667, barely in possession of the white rod, which his profligate enemies were with difficulty dissuaded from wresting out of his dying hands. He had the happiness of marrying his daughter and heiress to a nobleman of congenial merit, the ill-fated lord *Russel*. Her virtues underwent a fiery trial, and came out of the test, if possible, more pure. I cannot read of her last interviews with her devoted lord, without the strongest emotions. Her greatness of mind appears to uncommon advantage. The last scene is beyond the power of either pen or pencil. In this house they lived many years. When his lordship passed by it in the way to execution, he felt a momentary bitterness of death in recollecting the happy moments of the place. He looked towards *Southampton-house*: the tear started into his eye, but he instantly wiped it away.\*

BROOK-  
HOUSE.

NOT far from hence, on the north side, in the street called *Brook-street*, was *Brook-house*, the residence of Sir *Fulke Greville* lord *Brook*, the nobleman whose chief ambition was to be thought, as he caused to be expressed on his tomb at *War-*

\* Introduction to lady *Rachael Russel's* letters, octavo, p. lxxvi.

*wick*, the friend of Sir *Philip Sidney*. He was a man of abilities, and a particular patron of learned men ; who repayed his bounty, by what cost them little, numbers of flattering dedications. He died by the hand of *Ralph Haywood*, a gentleman who had passed most of his days in his lordship's service. For some reason unknown, he had left him out of his will, and was weak enough to let him know of it. In *September*, 1628, *Haywood* entered his lord's bedchamber, and, expostulating with great warmth on the usage he met with, his lordship answering with asperity, received from him a mortal wound with a sword. The assassin retired into another room, in which he instantly destroyed himself with the same instrument. His lordship languished a few days, and, after gratefully making another codicil, to reward his surgeons and attendants for their care, died in his 75th year.\*

IN this neighborhood, on each side of *Holborn*, is a tremendous array of inns of court. Next to *Brook-street*, is *Furnivals-Inn*, one of the hosteries belonging to *Lincoln's-Inn*, in old times the town abode of the lord *Furnivals*, extinct in the male line in the 6th of *Richard II.* *Thavies-Inn* was another, old as the time of *Edward III.* It took its name from *John Tavye* ; who directed,

FURNIVALS-  
INN.

THAVIES-  
INN.

\* *Edmondson's account of the Greville family*, 86.



that, after the decease of his wife *Alice*, his estates, and the *Hospicium in quo apprentici ad legem habitare solebant*, should be sold in order to maintain a chaplain, who was to pray for his soul and that of his spouse. It has of late years been pulled down and converted into a neat court.

STAPLES-  
INN.

A THIRD is *Staples-Inn*, so called from its having been a staple in which the wool merchants were used to assemble: but it had given place to students in law, possibly before the reign of

BARNARD'S-  
INN.

*Henry V.* And a fourth is *Barnard's-Inn*, originally *Mackworth's-Inn*, having been given by the executors of *John Mackworth*, dean of *Lincoln*, to the dean and chapter of *Lincoln*, on condition that they should find a pious priest to perform divine service in the cathedral of *Lincoln*, in which *John Mackworth* lies interred. As to *Scroop's-Inn*, it

SCROOP'S-  
INN.

was an inn for serjeants at law, in the time of *Richard II.*; it took its name from having once been the town-house of one of the lord *Scroops*, of *Bolton*. It is now an extinct volcano, and the crater used as a quiet court, bearing its antient name.

JOHN GERARD, the most celebrated of our antient botanists, had his garden in *Holborn*. The first of his publications was the catalogue of the plants he had growing in his own garden. It was published by *J. Norton*, in 1596, quarto; and a second time in 1599. The garden contained

nearly eleven hundred species, and seems to have been the first of the kind in our island. *Gerard* was patronised by several of the first characters of the time: during twenty years he superintended the garden of the great statesman lord *Burleigh*; on his death, he found in Sir *Walter Raleigh* another patron: and the same in lord *Edward Zouch*, and lord *Hunsdon*, lord high treasurer of *England*. All those noblemen were much smitten with the useful and agreeable study of botany.\*

HATTON-  
GARDEN.

HATTON-STREET, the late *Hatton-garden*, succeeded to the town-house and gardens of the lord *Hattons*, founded by Sir *Christopher Hatton*, lord keeper in the reign of queen *Elizabeth*. He first attracted the royal notice by his fine person, and fine dancing; but his intellectual accomplishments were far from superficial. He discharged his great office with applause; but, distrusting his legal abilities, never acted without the assistance of two able lawyers. The place he built his house upon, was the orchard and garden belonging to *Ely-house*. Here Sir *Christopher* died in 1591, and was interred in the cathedral of *St. Paul's*. By his interest with the queen he extorted the ground from the bishop, *Richard Cox*, who for a long time resisted the sacrilege. Her letter to

\* Doctor *Pulteney's* Progress of Botany, &c. i. 126.

the poor bishop was dictated in terms as insolent as indecent.

“ Proud Prelate !

“ You know what you was before I made you what you are now ; if you do not immediately comply with my request, by G—d, I will unfrock you.

ELIZABETH.”

THIS palace was long before distinguished by the death of a much greater man ; for, at this house of the bishop of *Ely*, say historians, *John* duke of *Lancaster*, otherwise *John of Gaunt*, breathed his last, in 1399, after (according to *Shakespeare*) giving his dying fruitless admonition to his dissipated nephew *Richard II.* It was possibly lent to him, during the long possession that bishop *Fordham* had of the see, after the duke's own palace, the *Savoy*, was burnt by the insurgents.

ELY-HOUSE. ADJACENT stood, in my memory, *Ely-house*, the residence of the bishops of *Ely*. *John de Kirkby*, who died bishop of *Ely*, in 1290, laid the foundation of this palace, by bequeathing several messuages in this place ; others were purchased by his successor *William de Luda* ; at length the whole, consisting of twenty, some say of forty acres, was inclosed within a wall. *Holinshed* has recorded the excellency of the straw-



*N. Dancer del.*

FRANCIS GROSE ESQ<sup>r</sup> F.A.S.

*J. Rastell sculp.*





Designed & Engraved for L. Ashurst's History of London.

*St. Mary in its former state.*



berries cultivated in the garden by bishop *Morton*. He informs us that *Richard* duke of *Glocester* (afterward *Richard* III.) at the council held in the *Tower*, on the morning he put *Hastings* to death, requested a dish of them from the bishop. Mr. *Grose* has given us two representations of the buildings and chapel. Here was a most venerable hall, seventy-four feet long, lighted with six *gothic* windows; and all the furniture suited the hospitality of the times: this room the serjeants at law frequently borrowed to hold their feasts in, on account of its size. In the year 1531, eleven gentlemen, who had just been honored with the coif, gave a grand feast here five days successively. On the first, the king and his queen, *Catherine* of *Arragon*, graced them with their presence. For quantity of provisions it resembled a coronation feast: the *minutiae* are not given; but the following particular of part will suffice\* to shew its greatness, as well as the wonderful scarcity of money in those days, evinced by the smallness of the prices compared to those of the present day:

GREAT  
FEASTS  
HELD HERE.

	£	s.	d.
Brought to the slaughter-house	24		
beeves, each	-	-	1 6 8
One carcase of an ox			
bles	-	-	1 4 0

\* *Stow*, book iii.

	£	s.	d.
One hundred fat muttons, each	-	0	2 10
Fifty-one great veales, at	-	0	4 8
Thirty-four porkes, at	-	0	3 3
Ninety-one pigs, at	-	0	0 6
Capons of <i>Greece</i> , of one poulter (for he had three) ten dozens, at (apiece)	0	1	8
Capons of <i>Kent</i> , nine dozen and six, at	0	1	0
Cocks of grose, seaven dozen and nine, at	0	0	8
Cocks course xiii dozen, at 8 <i>d.</i> and 3 <i>d.</i> apiece.			
Pullets, the best 2½ <i>d.</i> each. Other pullets	0	0	2
Pigeons 37 dozen, each dozen	0	0	2
Swans xiii dozen.			
Larkes 340 dozen, each dozen	0	0	5

## CHAPEL.

THE chapel (which was dedicated to *St. Etheldreda*, foundress of the monastery at *Ely*) has at the east end a very handsome *gothic* window, which looks into a neat court, lately built, called *Ely-place*. Beneath is a crypt of the length of the chapel. The cloisters formed a square on the south side.

THE several buildings belonging to this palace falling into ruin, it was thought proper to enable, by act of parlement, in 1772, the bishop to alienate the whole. It was accordingly sold to the

crown, for the sum of six thousand five hundred pounds, together with an annuity of two hundred pounds a year, to be payed to the bishop and his successors for ever. Out of the first, five thousand six hundred was applied towards the purchase of *Albemarle-house*, in *Dover-street*, with other messuages and gardens. The remainder, together with three thousand pounds paid as dilapidations by the executors of bishop *Mawson*, was applied towards building the handsome house at present occupied, in *Dover-street*, by my respected friend the present prelate.\* This was named *Ely-house*, and is settled on the bishops of *Ely* for ever. It was the fortune of that munificent prelate *Edmund Keene*, to rebuild or repair more ecclesiastical houses than any churchman of modern days. He bestowed most considerable repairs on the parsonage house of *Stanhope*, in the bishoprick of *Durham*. He wholly rebuilt the palace at *Chester*. He restored almost from ruin that at *Ely*; and, finally, *Ely-house*, in *Dover-street*, was built under his inspection.

ELY-HOUSE,  
IN DOVER-  
STREET.

FROM hence is a steep descent down *Holborn-hill*. On the south side is *St. Andrew's* church, of considerable antiquity, but rebuilt in the last century in a plain neat manner. Here was buried *Thomas Wriothesley*, lord chancellor in the latter

ST.  
ANDREW'S  
HOLBORN.

\* The honorable *James Yorke*. Ed.



part of the life of *Henry VIII.*; a fiery zealot, who, not content with seeing the amiable innocent *Anne Askew* put to the torture, for no other crime than difference of faith, flung off his gown, degraded the chancellor into the *Bourreau*, and with his own hands gave force to the rack.\* He was created earl of *Southampton*, just before the coronation of *Edward VI.*; but, obstinately adhering to the old religion, he was dismissed from his post, and confined to *Southampton-house*, where he died in 1550.

THE well-known party tool Doctor *Sacheverel* was rector of this church. He had the chance of meeting in his parish a person as turbulent as himself, the noted Mr. *Whiston*: that singular character took it into his head to disturb the doctor while he was in his pulpit venting some doctrine contrary to the opinion of that heterodox man. The doctor in great wrath descended from on high, and fairly turned *wicked Will. Whiston* out of church. Before I quit this long street, let me add, that *Holeburne* was, at the time of forming the *Domesday-book*, a manor belonging to the king.

COCK-LANE  
GHOST.

IN ascending to *West Smithfield*, *Cock-lane* is left to the right; a ridiculous scene of imposture, in the affair of the *Cock-lane* ghost, which was to

\* *Ballard's lives of British ladies*, 52.

detect the murderer of the body it lately inhabited, by its appearance in the vault of *St. John's church, Clerkenwell*. The credulity of the *English* nation was most fully displayed, by the great concourse of people of all ranks, to hear the conversation held by one of the cheats with the ghost. It ended in full detection and exemplary punishment of the several persons concerned in the villainy.

*SMITHFIELD* is celebrated on several accounts : *SMITHFIELD.*  
 at present, and long since, for being the great market for cattle of all kinds. For being the place where *Bartholomew-fair* was kept; which *BARTHOLOMEW-FAIR.*  
 was granted, during three days annually, by *Henry II.* to the neighboring priory. It was long a season of great festivity; theatrical performances by the better actors were exhibited here, and it was frequented by a great deal of good company; but, becoming the resort of the debauched of all denominations, certain regulations took place, which in later days have spoiled the mirth, but produced the desired decency. The humours of this place will never be lost, as long as the inimitable print of *Bartholomew-fair*,\* of our *Hogarth*, shall exist.

FOR a long series of reigns, *Smithfield* was the field of gallant tilts and tournaments: and also the spot on which accusations were decided by duel, derived from the *Kamp-fight* ordeal of the *PLACE FOR TOURNAMENTS;*

\* Or rather *Southwark Fair*: but the same humours might be found in both.

## OCCURRENCES THERE.

*Saxons.* Here, in 1374, the doating hero *Edward* III. in his sixty-second year, infatuated by the charms of *Alice Pierce*, placed her by his side in a magnificent car, and, styling her the *Lady of the Sun*, conducted her to the lists, followed by a train of knights, each leading by the bridle a beautiful palfrey, mounted by a gay damsel: and for seven days together exhibited the most splendid justs in indulgence of his disgraceful passion.

HIS grandson, *Richard* II. in the same place held a tournament equally magnificent. "There issued out of the *Towre of London*," says the admiring *Froissart*, "fyrst threescore coursers apparelled for the justes; and on every one a squyer of honour riding a soft pase. Than issued out threescore ladyes of honoure mounted on fayre palfreyes, and every lady led a knight by a cheyne of silver, which knights were apparelled to just." I refer to my author\* for the rest of the relation of this splendid spectacle; certainly there was a magnificence and spirit of gallantry in the dissipation of those early times, which cherished a warlike and generous spirit in the nobility and gentry of the land. Something like is now arising, in the brilliant societies of archers in most parts of *Britain*, which, it is to be hoped, will at least share the hours consumed in

\* *Froissart*, tom. iv. ch. xxii. Lord *Berner's* translation, ii. p. ccix.

the enervated pleasures of music ; or the dangerous waste of time in the hours dedicated to cards.

THE only duel I shall mention is that in which the unfortunate Armourer entered into the lists, on account of a false accusation of treason, brought against him by his apprentice, in the reign of *Henry VI.* The friends of the defendant had so plied him with liquor, that he fell an easy conquest to his accuser. *Shakespeare* has worked this piece of history into a scene, in the second part of *Henry VI.* but has made the poor Armourer confess his treasons in his dying moments : for in the time in which this custom prevailed, it never was even suspected but that guilt must have been the portion of the vanquished. Let me add, that when people of rank fought with sword and lance, *Plebeian* combatants were only allowed a pole, armed with a heavy sand-bag, with which they were to decide their guilt or innocence.

IN *Smithfield* were also held our *Autos de Fê* ; but, to the credit of our *English* monarchs, none were ever known to attend the ceremony. Even *Philip II.* of *Spain* never honored any, of the many which were celebrated by permission of his gentle queen, with his presence, notwithstanding he could behold the roasting of his own subjects with infinite self-applause, and *sang-froid*. A stone marks the spot, in this area, on which those cruel exhibitions were executed. Here our martyr *Latimer*

FOR TRIALS  
BY DUEL.

FOR  
EXECUTIONS.

preached patience to friar *Forest*, agonizing under the torture of a slow fire, for denying the king's supremacy: and to this place our martyr *Cranmer* compelled the amiable *Edward*, by forcing his reluctant hand to the warrant, to send *Joan Bocher*, a silly woman, to the stake. Yet *Latimer* never thought of his own conduct in his last moments; nor did *Cranmer* thrust his hand into the fire for a real crime, but for one which was venial through the frailty of human nature.

Our gracious *Elizabeth* could likewise burn people for religion. Two *Dutchmen*, anabaptists, suffered in this place in 1575, and died, as *Holinshed* sagely remarks, with "roring and crieing."\* But let me say, that this was the only instance we have of her exerting the blessed prerogative of the writ *de Hæretico comburendo*. Her highness preferred the halter: her sullen sister, faggot and fire. Not that we will deny but *Elizabeth* made a very free use of the terrible act of her 27th year: a hundred and sixty-eight suffered in her reign, at *London*, *York*, in *Lancashire*, and several other parts of the kingdom, convicted of being priests, of harbouring priests, or of becoming converts.† But still there is a balance of a hundred and nine against us in the article persecution, and that, by the agonizing death of fire: for the smallest num-

\* P. 1961.

† *Dod's Church History*, ii. 321.



Henry Lacheverell  
D.D.



*Tringham Sculp.*



ber estimated to have suffered under the savage *Mary*, amounts, in her short reign, to two hundred and seventy-seven.\*

THE last person who suffered at the stake in *England* was *Bartholomew Legatt*, who was burnt here in 1611, as a blasphemous heretic, according to the sentence pronounced by *John King*, bishop of *London*. The bishop consigned him to the secular arm of our monarch *James*, who took care to give to the sentence full effect.†—This place, as well as *Tyburn*, was called *The Elms*, and used for the execution of malefactors even before the year 1219.—In the year 1530, there was a most severe and singular punishment inflicted here on one *John Roose*, a cook, who had poisoned seventeen persons of the bishop of *Rochester's* family, two of whom died, and the rest never recovered their health. His design was against the pious prelate *Fisher*, who at that time resided at *Rochester-place*, at *Lambeth*. The villain was acquainted with the cook, and, coming into the bishop's kitchen, took an opportunity, while the cook's back was turned to fetch him some drink, to fling a great quantity of poison into the gruel which was prepared for dinner for the bishop's family and the poor of the parish. The good

\* *Heylin*, and other historians.

† See part iv. of the history of the first fourteen years of king *James*.



bishop escaped. Fortunately, he that day had abstained from food. The humility and temperance of that good man is strongly marked in this relation, for he partook of the same ordinary food with the most wretched pauper. By a retrospective law, *Roose* was sentenced to be boiled to death, which was done accordingly.—In 1541, *Margaret Davie*, a young woman, suffered in the same place and manner, for poisoning her mistress, and divers other persons.\*—In *Smithfield* the arch-rebel *Wat Tyler* met, in 1381, with the reward of his treason and insolence. The youthful king, no longer able to bear his brutality, ordered him to be arrested; when the gallant *Watworth*, lord mayor of *London*, struck him off his horse, and the attendants of the monarch quickly put him to death.

OF WILLIAM  
PENNANT.

I CANNOT help indulging myself with the mention of *William Pennant*, an honest goldsmith, my great great great great great great uncle, who, at his house, the *Queen's-head* in *Smithfield*, acquired a considerable fortune towards the latter end of the reign of *Elizabeth*, and the beginning of that of *James I.* It appears by his will, dated *May 4th*, 1607, that he was employed by the court, for numbers of his legacies were to the royal servants. His legacy to Sir *William Fortescue*, knight, his

\* *Holinshed*, 955.





wife's brother, has now a singular appearance:— one chain of gold and pearle, weighing about 12 ounces and a quarter; one billament of gold and pearl, being 19 pieces; a round salt of silver and a cover thereto, weighing 15 ounces and somewhat more; six white silver spoons; one feather bed, bolster, two pillows, two blankets, one blue rug; a testearn of satten, figured russet and black, and vallance to the same; 5 curtains of taffety sarce-net; one chair, and a stool with a back of satten figured russet; ten black, and six stools covered with black wrought velvet; and also a great chest covered with black leather, with an in-lock and all things in it, excepting certain plate hereafter bequeathed. He left to his nephew *Hugh Pennant*, of *Bychton, Flintshire*, the manor of *Moxhall, in Essex*, with a considerable estate; but the fruits of the labors of this industrious tradesman, were all dissipated by a *gentleman* of the family, who fortunately quitted this life before he had wasted our paternal acres. But the charities of *William Pennant*, to the poor of *Whiteford* parish, in the county of *Flint*, are more permanent: for to this day they completely cloath twenty poor people; and in a few years more the trustees of the bequeathed lands flatter themselves with the hopes of doubling the number.

WE now reach a great extent of holy ground, consecrated for the purposes of monastic life, or

CHURCH OF  
ST. BARTHO-  
LOMEW.

PRIORY OF  
ST. BARTHO-  
LOMEW.

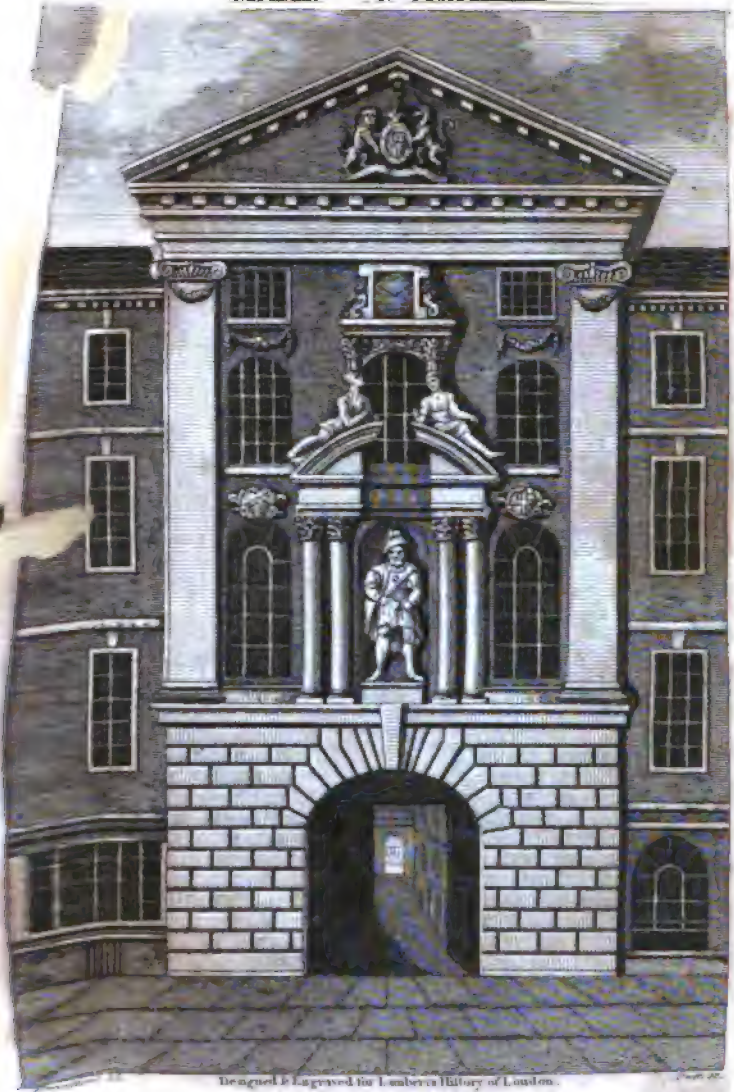
for the humane purpose of affording relief to our distressed brethren, in their passage through this world. I have not in view a conventual history of *London*: but only mean to give a brief account of those foundations which have a clame to pre-eminence. The church of *St. Bartholomew the Greater* is at a small distance from *Smithfield*; it is only the choir of the antient building, and the center on which stood the great tower. In the choir are the remains of the old architecture; massy columns, and round arches: eight arches, part of the cloisters are still preserved in a neighboring stable. Adjacent is a portion of the south transept, now converted into a small burying-ground. This was a conventual church, belonging to a priory of Black Canons, founded in 1102, by one *Rahere*, minstrel or jester to *Henry I*; who, quitting his profligate life, became the first prior of his own foundation. Legend relates, that he had a most horrible dream, out of which he was relieved by *St. Bartholomew* himself, who directed him to found the house, and to dedicate it to him. *Rahere* has here a handsome monument, beneath an arch divided by elegant tabernacle-work. His figure is recumbent, with an angel at his feet, and a canon in a great hood kneeling on each side, as if praying over him. It was afterward repaired by *William Bolton*, the last prior. At the Dissolution its revenues, according to *Dugdale*, were 65*l.* 15*s.* It was granted











Designed & Engraved for Lambeth History of London.

*Principal Gate of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.*



by *Henry* to Sir *Richard Rich*. Queen *Mary* repeopled it with Black, or Preaching Friars; but on the accession of *Elizabeth*, they were turned out. *Rich*, lord chancellor in the reign of *Edward VI.* made the part called *Cloth Fair*, his place of residence. It continued in his family, and became the residence of *Robert Rich* earl of *Warwick*, of whom the earl of *Clarendon* draws so disadvantageous a character. His lordship paints him as a man of a pleasant and companionable wit and conversation, and such a license in his words, and in his actions, that a man of less virtue could not be found out: yet, by making his house the rendezvous of all the silenced ministers; by spending a good part of his estate, of which he was very prodigal, upon them; and by being present with them at their devotions, and by making himself merry with them, and at them, which they dispensed with, he became the head of that party, and got the style of a *godly man*.\*

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S hospital will ever be a monument of the piety of *Rahere*; for from him it took its origin. On a waste spot, he obtained a grant of a piece of ground from his master, and built on it an hospital for a master, brethren, and sisters; and for the entertainment of poor diseased people, till they got well; of distressed women big

ST. BARTHO-  
LOMEW'S  
HOSPITAL.

\* *Clarendon*, ii. 210.

## ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL:

with child, till they were delivered, and were able to go abroad; and for the support of all such children whose mothers died in the house, till they attained the age of seven years. It was given to the neighboring priory, who had the care of it. Its revenues at the Dissolution were 305*l.*, according to *Dugdale*. The good works of *Rahere* live to this day. The foundation was continued through successive reigns. The present handsome building, which surrounds a square, was begun in 1729. The extent of the charity is shewn, by saying, that in the last year there were under the care of the hospital three thousand seven hundred and fifty in-patients; and eight thousand one hundred and twenty-three \* out-patients.

THE great staircase is admirably painted by *Hogarth*, at his own expence. The subjects are, the good *Samaritan*, and the pool of *Bethesda*. In another part is *Rahere* laying the foundation-stone; a sick man carried on a bier attended by monks. The hall is at the head of the staircase, a very large room, ornamented with a full-length of *Henry VIII.* who had good reason to be com-

\* This number probably comprehends the whole of the in as well as the out-patients. In 1809 were admitted, cured, and discharged, 3,849 in-patients, and 4,540 out-patients; many of whom were relieved with money, clothes, and other necessaries, to enable them to return to their several habitations. (*Higmore's Public Charities*, p. 80.) ED.





Designed & Engraved by J. Kneller, Esq. of London

J. Kneller sculp.

Plan

view of the Chapter House of Bartholomew the Great Priory.

plimented; as he presented this house to the citizens. Here is also a portrait of *Charles II.* done by *J. Baptist Gaspers*, called *Lely's Baptist*. Doctor *Ratcliffe* is also here at full-length.\* He left five hundred pounds a year to this hospital, for the improvement of the diet; and one hundred a year for buying linen. Happy had all his wealth been so directed, instead of wasting it on that vain *mausoleum*, his library at *Oxford*. The patron saint has over the chimney-piece his portrait, but not in the offensive circumstances which *Spagnolet* would have placed it in; for he is clothed, and has only the knife, the symbol of his martyrdom, in his hand. In the windows is painted *Henry VIII.* delivering the charter to the lord mayor; by him is prince *Arthur*, and two noblemen with white rods.

At no great distance from this hospital stands (within the walls of the city) that of *Christ-church*; a royal foundation for orphans and poor children, who are taken care of, and apprenticed, at different ages, to proper trades. It was originally the house of the *Grey Friars*, or *Mendicants*, of the

CHRIST-  
CHURCH  
HOSPITAL.

ONCE THE  
GREY FRI-  
ARS.

\* Over the portrait of Doctor *Ratcliffe*, is one by Sir *Joshua Reynolds* of the late Mr. *Pott*, surgeon. In the Counting-house are portraits of merit of Sir *William Prichard*, knight, president in 1691, by *Kneller*; *Martin Bond*, treasurer, 1642; *Edward Colson*, 1693; Sir *Nicholas Rainton*, president, 1634; and a half-length of *Henry VIII.*, in a rich dress, dated 1544. Ed.

ITS FINE  
CHURCH.

order of *St. Francis*, founded by *John Ewin*, mercer, about the year 1225. The church was reckoned one of the most superb of the conventual ; and rose by the contributions of the opulent devout. *Margaret*, daughter of *Philip the Hardy*, and second queen to *Edward I.* in 1306 began the choir. *Isabella*, queen to *Edward II.* gave threescore and ten pounds ; and queen *Philippa*, wife of *Edward III.* gave threescore and two pounds, towards the building. *John de Bretagne*, duke of *Richmond*, built the body of the church, at a vast expence : and *Gilbert de Clare*, earl of *Gloucester*, gave twenty great beams out of his forest at *Tunbridge*. No order of monks seems to have had the powers of persuasion equal to these poor friars. They raised vast sums for their buildings among the rich : and there were few of their admirers, when they came to die, who did not console themselves with the thoughts of lying within their expiating walls ; and, if they were particularly wicked, thought themselves secure against the assault of the devil, provided their corpse was wrapped in the habit and cowl of a friar.

PERSONAGES  
INTERRED  
HERE.  
FOUR  
QUEENS.

MULTITUDES therefore of all ranks were crowded in this holy ground. It boasts of receiving four queens ; *Margaret*, and *Isabella*, above mentioned ; *Joan*, daughter to *Edward II.* and wife of *Edward Bruce*, king of *Scotland* ; and, to make

the fourth, *Isabella* wife of *William Warren*, titular queen of *Man*, is named. Of these, *Isabella*, whom GRAY so strongly stigmatizes,

She-wolf of *France*, with unrelenting fangs,  
That tear'st the bowels of thy mangled mate,

I hope was wrapped in the friars garment, for few stood more in need of a dæmonifuge. With wonderful hypocrisy she was buried with the heart of her murdered husband on her breast.\*

HERE also rest *Beatrice*, daughter of *Henry III.* and dutchess of *Bretagney*. *Isabella*, daughter of *Edward III.* and wife of *Ingelram de Courcy*, created earl of *Bedford*. *John Hastings*, earl of *Pembroke*, slain in *Woodstocke-park*, at a *Christmas* festivity, in 1389. He was then very young, and, being desirous of instruction in feats of chivalry, ran against a stout knight of the name of *John Saint John*: but it remains uncertain whether his death was the result of design or accident.†

*John Duc de Bourbon*, one of the noble prisoners taken at the battle of *Azincourt*, after eighteen years imprisonment, in 1443 here found a tomb. *Walter Blunt* lord *Mountjoy*, lord treasurer of *England* in the time of *Edward IV.* and many other‡ illustrious persons, were deposited here.

\* *Strype*, i. book iii. 132.

† *Holinshed*, 471.

‡ See *Strype* as above.



## INTERMENTS AT CHRIST-CHURCH.

AMONG the unfortunate who fell victims to the executioner, in the wretched times of too many of our monarchs, as often unjustly as otherwise, were the following. I do not reckon, in the list of the first, the ambitious profligate *Roger Mortimer*, paramour of *Isabella*, wife to the unhappy *Edward of Caernarvon*. He was surprised with the queen in *Nottingham* castle. In vain did she cry, *Bel fitz, bel fitz, ayez pitie du gentle Mortimer*. He was hurried to *London*, and, after a summary hearing, dragged to *Tyburn*, where he hung like a common malefactor two days upon the gallows.

*Sir Robert Tresilian*, chief justice of *England*; and *Sir Nicholas Brembre*, the stout mayor of *London*, suffered the same ignominious death in the next reign. The first, as a warning to all judges for too great a complaisance to the pleasure of the court; *Sir Nicholas*, for his attachment to his royal master. *Tresilian* fell lamented: especially as the proceedings were hurried in a tumultuary manner, more indicative of revenge than justice. Superstition records, that when he came to *Tyburn*, he declared that he should not die while he had any thing about him; and that the executioner, on stripping him, found certain images, the head of a devil, and the names of divers others.\* The charm was broken, and the judge died.

\* See *State Trials*, vol. xiii. old ed.

HERE, in 1423, were interred the mangled remains of Sir *John Mortimer*, knight, a victim to the jealousy of the house of *Lancaster* against that of *York*. He was put to death on a fictitious charge by an *ex post facto* law, called the *Statute of Escapes*, made on purpose to destroy him: he was drawn to *Tyburn*, and underwent the rigorous penalty of treason.\* Thus was *Henry VI.* stained with blood even in his infancy, and began a bloody reign with slaughter, continued to the end of his life, by ambition and cruelty not his own.

IN the same ground lies another guiltless sacrifice, *Thomas Burdet*, esq; ancestor of the present Sir *Robert Burdet*.† He had a white buck, which he was particularly fond of; this the king, *Edward IV.* happened to kill. *Burdet*, in anger, wished the horns in the person's body who had advised the king to it. For this he was tried, as wishing evil to his sovereign, and, for this only, lost his head.‡

To close the list, in 1523, a murderess, a lady *Alice Hungerford*, obtained the favor of lying here. She had killed her husband; for which she was led from the *Tower* to *Holborn*, there put into a cart with one of her servants, and thence carried to *Tyburn* and executed.§

\* *Stow's Annals*, 364, 365. *Parliam. Hist.* 190.—This fact is scarcely noticed by our modern historians.

† Uncle to Sir *Francis Burdet*. *Ed.*

‡ *Holinshed*, 703.

§ *Stow's Annals*, 517.

## LIBRARY AT CHRIST-CHURCH.

‘WITH sorrow I record, that all these antient monuments and grave-stones were sold, in 1545, by Sir *Martin Bowes*, lord mayor, for about fifty pounds.

ON the Dissolution, this fine church, after being spoiled of its ornaments for the king’s use, was made a storehouse for *French* prizes. *Henry*, just before his death, touched with remorse, granted the convent and church to the city, and caused the church to be opened for divine service. It was burnt in 1666, and rebuilt by Sir *Christopher Wren*, at a small distance from its former site. I must mention, that with the old church was destroyed the tomb of lady *Venetia Digby*.\*

## LIBRARY.

THE library founded here in 1429, by the magnificent *Whittington*, must not be forgotten. It was a hundred and twenty-nine feet long; thirty-one broad: it was cieled with wainscot, had twenty-eight desks, and eight double settles of wainscot. In three years it was filled with books, to the value of five hundred and fifty-six pounds: of which Sir *Richard* contributed four hundred pounds; and Doctor *Thomas Winchelsey*, a friar, supplied the rest. This about thirty years before the invention of printing.

## HOSPITAL.

THE buildings belonging to the friars were by *Edward VI.* applied to this useful charity: that

\* My Journey to *London*, 335. ed. 1811, 452.—The tomb is engraven in the Antiquarian Repertory.





amiable young prince did not require to be stimulated to good actions : but it is certain that, after a sermon of exhortation, preached before him by *Ridley*, bishop of *London*, he founded three great hospitals in this city, judiciously adapted to the necessities of the poor, divided into three classes : the hospital of *St. Thomas, Southwark*, for the sick or wounded poor ; this for the orphan ; and that of *Bridewell* for the thriftless. *Charles II.* founded also here a mathematical school for the instruction of forty boys, and training them up for the sea, Many able mathematicians and seamen have sprung from this institution. In the last year, a hundred and sixty-eight were apprenticed out ; of which nine were from the last-mentioned institution. The governors have a seminary to this hospital at *Hertford*. At *London*, and at *Hertford* are nine hundred and eighty-two children.

PART of the old buildings and cloister are yet remaining, but the greater part was rebuilt in the last century, under the direction of Sir *Christopher Wren*. The writing-school was founded in 1694, by Sir *John Moor*, alderman, who is honored with a statue in front of the building.

IN the great hall is a fine picture of *Charles II.* in his robes, with a great flowing black wig. At a distance is a sea view with shipping ; and about him a globe, sphere, telescope, &c. It was painted by *Lely*, in 1662.

GREAT  
HALL.

## PICTURES AT CHRIST-CHURCH.

HERE is the longest picture I ever saw. King *James II.* amidst his courtiers, receiving the president of this hospital, several of the governors, and numbers of the children, all kneeling; one of the governors with grey hair, and some of the heads of the children, are admirably executed. Chancellor *Jefferies* is standing by the king. This was painted by *Verrio*, who has placed himself in the piece, in a long wig.

THE founder is represented in another picture sitting, and giving the charter to the governors, who are in their red gowns kneeling; the boys and girls are ranged in two rows; a bishop, possibly *Ridley*, is in the piece. If this was the work of *Holbein*, it has certainly been much injured by repair.

IN the court-room is a three-quarters length of *Edward*, a most beautiful portrait, indisputably by the hand of that great painter. He is most richly dressed, with one of his hands upon a dagger.

SIR WOL-  
STAN DIXIE.

IN this room are the portraits of two persons of uncommon merit. The first is of Sir *Wolstan Dixie*, lord mayor in 1585. He is represented in a red gown furred, a rich chain, and with a rough beard. The date on his portrait is 1593. He was descended from *Wolstan Dixie*, who was seated at *Catworth*, in *Huntingdonshire*, about the reign of *Edward III.* Sir *Wolstan* was the founder of the family of baronets, settled at *Mar-*

*ket-Bosworth*, in *Leicestershire*, which was bestowed by him on his great nephew, in the reign of queen *Elizabeth*.\* Sir *Wolstan* was distinguished by the magnificent pageantry of his mayor's day; and by the poetical incense bestowed on the occasion by *George Peele*, A. M. of *Christ-church College, Oxford*: who, among other things, wrote the life of our last prince *Llewelyn*, the loves of king *David* and the fair *Bathsheba*, and the tragedy of *Absalom*.† But Sir *Wolstan* immortalized himself by his good deeds, and the greatness of his charities. At *Bosworth* he founded a free-school; every prison in the capital felt his bounty: he portioned poor maidens in marriage; contributed largely to build a pest-house; established two fellowships in *Emanuel College, Cambridge*, and two scholarships; and left to this hospital an annual endowment of forty-two pounds for ever.

BUT a lady, dame *Mary Ramsay*, wife of Sir *Thomas Ramsay*, lord mayor in 1577, greatly surpassed Sir *Wolstan* in her charitable deeds, by the gift of twenty pounds a year, to be annually paid to the master and usher of the school belonging to this hospital; and also to the hospital the reversion of a hundred and twenty pounds annually. She was complimented with having her picture placed in this room. She is dressed in a red-bodied gown

DAME MARY  
RAMSAY.

\* *Collins's Barons*, iii. 103. † *Wood's Athenæ Oxon.* i. 300.



and petticoat. She augmented fellowships and scholarships; cloathed ten maimed soldiers, at the expence of twenty pounds annually: she did not forget the prisoners in the several gaols; she gave the sum of twelve hundred pounds, to five of the companies, to be lent to young tradesmen for four years; she gave to *Bristol* a thousand pounds, to be laid out in an hospital; she married and portioned poor virgins; and, besides other charities which I omit, left three thousand pounds to good and pious uses. This excellent woman died about the year 1596, and was interred in the church of *St. Mary Woolnoth*.\*

CHARTER-  
HOUSE-  
SQUARE.

IN this square, at the time called the *Charter-house Yard*, was a town-house belonging to the earls of *Rutland*, which, in the year 1656, was converted into an opera-house, over which Sir *William d' Avenant* presided; † for in those times of hypocrisy, tragedies and comedies were not permitted.

CHARTER-  
HOUSE.

THE *Charter-house* is the next object of attention. This was a house of *Carthusians* (whence the name is corrupted) founded by Sir *Walter de Maunsel*, a most successful commander in the *French* wars, under *Edward III*. He purchased, in the year 1349, a piece of ground consisting of thirteen

\* The charities of both these worthy characters may be seen in *Stow's Survey*, 903, 907.

† *British Biogr.* 3d ed. ii. 286.



*View of the Grande Chartreuse monastery.*

Engraved by J. Smith, Cornhill Aug. 5, 1851.



acres, for the purpose of interring the dead, at a time in which a dreadful pestilence raged. Not fewer than fifty thousand people were buried in it, during the time of this dreadful calamity; which shews how very populous *London* must have been at that period. In the preceding year *Ralph Stratford*, bishop of *London*, bought another piece of land adjoining to this, which he enclosed with a brick wall, built on it a chapel, and applied to the same use, under the name of *Pardon Church-yard*. Here also were buried suicides, and such as had been executed. They were brought here in what was called the *Friars cart*, which was tilted, and covered over with black: in it was a pendent bell, so that notice was given, as it passed along, of the sad burden it was carrying.\*

SIR WALTER first intended to found here a college for a warden, dean, and twelve secular priests; but, changing his design, he, in conjunction with *Northburgh*, bishop of *London*, founded a priory for twenty-four monks, of the rigid order of *Carthusians*, which was finished in 1370.† The last prior but one, *John Houghton*, subscribed to the king's supremacy in 1534; yet, was executed soon after, for his opposition to the royal will. Three years after that there was a second subscription, in which *William Trafford*, the last prior,

\* *Stow's Survey*, 806—7.

† *Tanner*.

## MR. SUTTON'S FOUNDATION.

and two-and-twenty of his house, subscribed to the king's supremacy.\* At the Dissolution its revenues were reckoned, according to *Dugdale*, 642*l.* a year. It was first granted, in 1542, to *John Bridges* and *Thomas Hall*, for their joint lives; and in *April* 1555, to Sir *Edward North*, who sold it to *Thomas* duke of *Norfolk*, for twenty-five hundred pounds; his son the earl of *Suffolk*, the rapacious treasurer, alienated it to *Thomas Sutton*, esq; for thirteen thousand pounds.

MR. SUTTON'S FOUNDATION.

THAT gentleman made a most dignified use of his purchase. In the time of *James I.* he converted it into a most magnificent hospital, consisting of a master, a preacher, a head school-master, and second master, with forty-four boys, eighty decayed gentlemen, who had been soldiers or merchants, besides physician, surgeons, register, and other officers and servants of the house. Each decayed gentleman has fourteen pounds a year, a gown, meat, fire, and lodgings; and one of them may, if he chuses, attend the manciple to market, to see that he buys good provisions. This is the greatest gift in *England*, either in protestant or catholic times, ever bestowed by a single man, till we come to the time of the foundation of *Guy's Hospital*, in *Southwark*.

THERE is scarcely any vestige of the conventual

\* *Willis's Abbies*, ii. 126.

building, which is said to have stood in the present garden. The present extensive house was the work of the duke of *Norfolk*. It was inhabited by the noble purchaser: the last time, it was made his easy prison; for, having been committed to the *Tower* in 1569, he was permitted to return to his own house, under the custody of Sir *Henry Nevil*, the plague at that time raging within the *Tower* liberties. But soon relapsing into his romantic design of a marriage with the unhappy *Mary Stuart*, he was here seized, and conveyed to his former place of confinement. In the great hall are the *Howard* arms, and the date 1571; the very year of his final imprisonment.

His grandson, lord *Thomas Howard*, was in possession of this house at the accession of *James I.* This monarch, to shew his respect for a family which had so severely suffered in the cause of his mother, made his first visit, on entering his new capital, on *May 7th*, 1604, to this nobleman. His majesty and his train were most splendidly entertained here four whole days;\* at his departure, he was as profuse of his honors as he had been at *Theobalds* just before, for he dubbed here not fewer than fourscore knights.

IN one of the great apartments is a very good

\* *Stow's Annals*, 823.

## ACCOUNT OF MR. SUTTON.

half-length of Mr. *Sutton*, in a black gown furred, and with a white beard.—Mr. *Sutton* was descended from a good family in the county of *Lincoln*: and became, in the reign of queen *Elizabeth*, one of the greatest merchants in our capital. Vast as his wealth was, he was more distinguished by his integrity, generosity, and true charity than by his riches, which were all gained by fair trade, by honorable posts under government, and even by deeds of arms. In a letter of *marque* he took a *Spanish* prize, worth twenty thousand pounds. He commanded the bark called the *Sutton*, as a volunteer against the *Spanish Armada*. I will return to his charities, to mention one species, which I recommend in the strongest manner to all whom Heaven hath blessed with the luxurious power of doing good:—he was used, in dear years of grain, to buy great quantities, and to cause it to be retailed at lower prices to his poor neighbors. By this plan he relieved their wants, he took away the cause of riots, and probably prevented the rise of infectious disorders by the necessitated use of bad and unwholesome diet.

I WILL now return to the subject of this noble foundation. He himself intended to have filled the post of master; but being seized with his last illness, by deed nominated the Reverend *John Hutton* to the office. He died *December* 12th,

1611, aged 79: his body was embalmed, kept in his own house till *May* 1612, when it was deposited with great pomp in *Christ-church*; from whence, in 1614 (the chapel in his hospital being by that time finished) it was carried on the shoulders of the poor into the vault prepared for its reception. His figure, in a gown, lies recumbent on the tomb: on each side is a man in armour standing upright; and above a preacher addressing a full congregation. This was the work of *Nicholas Stone*, who (including a little monument to Mr. *Law*, one of Mr. *Sutton's* executors,) had four hundred pounds for his performance.\*

IN the Master's apartments are portraits of the following distinguished characters.

GEORGE VILLIERS, the second of that name, PICTURES.  
duke of *Buckingham*, full-length, in a long wig, and robes of the garter.

THE earl of *Shaftsbury*, in his chancellor's robes, sitting.

CHARLES TALBOT, first earl, and afterward duke of *Shrewsbury*, a full-length, in robes of the garter, with a white rod, as lord treasurer, in 1714, delivered to him by the queen, with her dying hand. A nobleman of fine abilities, and fine address, wavering and unsettled: a strong revolutionist; yet, in a little time, seduced into a

\* Mr. *Walpole's Anecdotes*, ii. 35.



plan of dethroning the very prince whom he had invited over. He died neglected by all parties; permanent only in the protestant religion, to which he was an early convert by the arguments of our great *Tillotson*. He died in *February* 1718, giving, almost with his last breath, assurance of his adherence to the church of *England*.

THE duke of *Monmouth*, in a long black wig, dressed like the former; but not so richly.

THE munificent *Sheldon*, archbishop of *Canterbury*, is represented sitting. He did honor to his promotion by his patron *Charles II.* whom he attended in his exile. He was equally conspicuous for his charity and his piety. He expended above sixty-six thousand pounds in public and private benefactions, in relieving the miserable distressed in the time of the pestilence, and in redeeming Christian slaves. His theatre at *Oxford* is a magnificent proof of his respect to the university in which he had most honorably presided, as warden of the *College of All Souls*.

HERE is a three-quarters piece of Doctor *Thomas Burnet*, master of this house, highly celebrated for his learning, and equally so for the spirit with which he resisted the obtrusion of a *Roman catholic* into the office by *James II.* He was the author of the famous *Sacred Theory of the Earth*, a beautiful and eloquent philosophical romance: and of the *Archaeologia Philosophica*.

This latter subjected him to such censure, for the sceptical opinions it contained, as to prevent his farther preferment. He died in 1715: He is represented as a thin man, of a good countenance, in a black gown, and short hair.

THE hero *William* earl *Craven* is the last; a full-length, in armour, with a truncheon; and a distant view of the camp.

THESE noblemen had all been governors of this great charity.

WHEN *Edward* lord *North* resided at this house, he was honored by queen *Elizabeth* with one of her expensive visits. She went in procession from the *Tower*, on *July* 10th, 1561, on horseback, attended by a vast train: lord *Hunsdon*, her kinsman, bore the sword before her: the ladies followed close behind, all on horseback. Here her highness staid four days; supped with lord *Cecil* on the fourth night, returned, and took leave of her host the next morning;\* much, I dare say, to his satisfaction: for *Elizabeth* seldom visited but to drain the purses of her good subjects: for wealth, she well knew, was productive of independence: and independence, she well knew, would be productive of resistance to her arbitrary spirit.

IMMEDIATELY beyond the *Charter-house*, stood the priory of *St. John* of *Jerusalem*, of the war-

PRIORY OF  
ST. JOHN OF  
JERUSALEM.

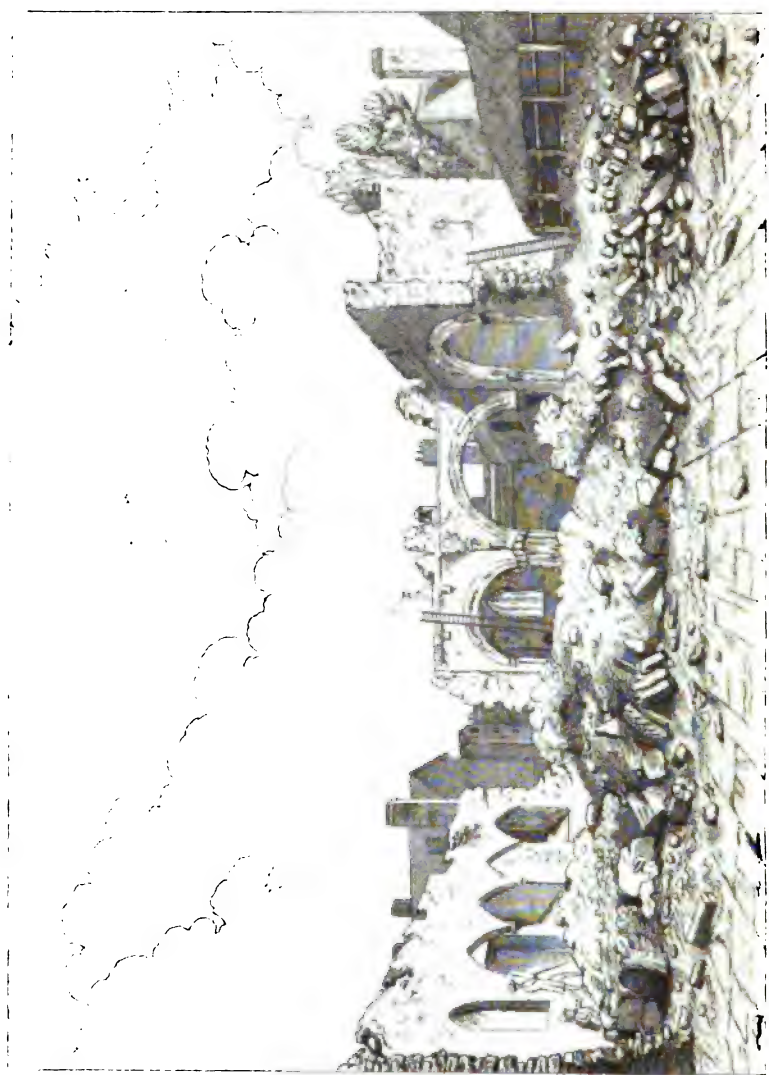
\* *Strype's Annals*, i. 269.

## PRIORY OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

like order of the knights hospitalers. After the taking of *Jerusalem* from the *Saracens*, there was a vast concourse of pilgrims to the holy sepulchre. A pious man of the name of *Gerardus*, associating with other persons of his religious turn, assumed a black garment, with a white cross on it, with eight spikes; and undertook the care of an hospital, before founded at *Jerusalem*, for the use of the pilgrims; and also to protect them from insults on the road, either in coming or returning. *Godfrey* of *Boulogne* first instituted the order; and, in reward of the valour of *Gerardus*, at the battle of *Ascalon*, endowed the knights with great estates, to enable them to support the object of their order: the kings of *France* were the sovereigns. After the loss of *Jerusalem*, they retired from place to place; but, having taken *Rhodes*, fixed there, and were then styled Knights of *Rhodes*. In 1522, on the loss of that island, they retreated to *Malta*, and were afterwards known by the name of Knights of *Malta*. The order, before the separation of *England* from the church of *Rome*, consisted of eight nations. The world is filled with their prodigious valour.

JORDAN BRISET, and *Muriel* his wife, persons of rank, founded this house in the year 1100, and it received consecration from *Heraclius*, patriarch of *Jerusalem*. This order at first styled itself servant to the poor servants of the hospital at *Jeru-*





Remains of Clerkenwell Church.

*salem*; but their vast endowments infected them with an uncommon degree of pride. The whole order had, in different parts of *Christendom*, nineteen thousand manors. In 1323, the revenues of the *English* knights templars were bestowed on them. This gave them such importance, that the prior was ranked as first baron of *England*, and lived in the highest state. Their luxury gave offence to the rebels of *Kent* and *Essex*, in 1381. These levellers burnt their house to the ground; but it soon rose with double splendor. The first prior was *Garnerius de Neapoli*; the last, Sir *William Weston*, who, on the suppression by *Henry VIII.* had a pension of a thousand pounds a year; but died of a broken heart, on *Ascension-day*, 1540, the very day that the house was suppressed.\* Its revenue at that time, according to *Dugdale*, was 2,385*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*†

THE house and church remained entire during the reign of *Henry*, for he chose to keep in them his tents and toils for the chace. In that of his son, the church (famous for the beauty of its tower, which was graven, gilt, and enameled) was blown up with gunpowder, by order of the protector *Somerset*, and the stones carried towards building his palace in the *Strand*. In the next

ST. JOHN'S  
CLERKEN-  
WELL.

\* *Newcourt*, i. 668.

† Farther account in *Gent. Mag.* vol. lviii. 501, 853.

# AYLESBURY-HOUSE. BENEDICTINE NUNS.

reign, a part of the choir which remained, and some side-chapels, were repaired by cardinal *Pole*, and Sir *Thomas Tresham* was appointed lord prior:\* but the restoration was short-lived, being again suppressed by *Elizabeth*.

THE buildings covered a great extent of ground; now occupied by *St. John's-square*. The magnificent gateway still remains; *James I.* granted it to Sir *Roger Wilbraham*, who made it his habitation.

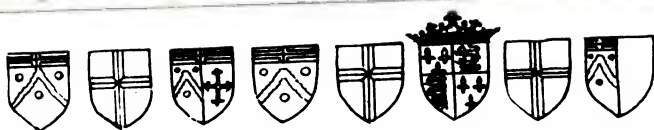
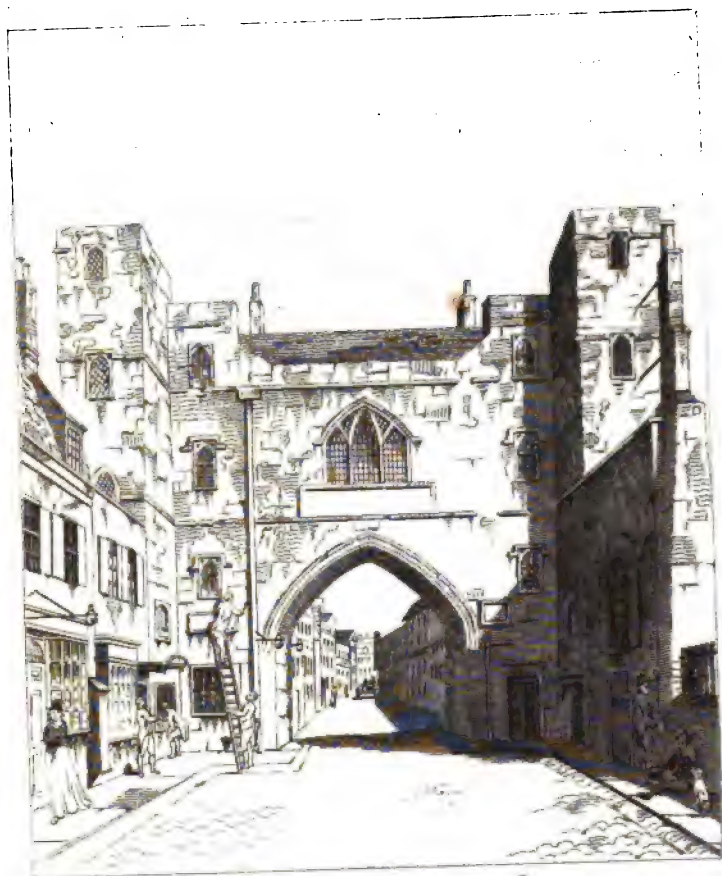
AYLESBURY-  
HOUSE.

AYLESBURY-HOUSE and gardens were also part of the possessions of those knights. They were granted to the *Bruces*, earls of *Aylesbury*; who made the house their residence. Earl *Robert*, deputy earl-marshal, dates many of his letters, in 1671, from *Aylesbury-house, Clerkenwell*. *Aylesbury-street* now covers the site of the house and gardens.

BENEDIC-  
TINE NUNS.

THE same *Jordan Briset*, not satisfied with the former great endowment, gave to one *Robert*, a priest, fourteen acres of land, almost adjoining to the first, to build on them a religious house. He accordingly founded one to the honor of God and the assumption of our lady, which he filled with Black Nuns of the order of *St. Benedict*. The first prioress was *Christina*; the last, *Isabella*

\* Mr. Brooke, Somerset Herald.



ST. JOHN'S GATE.







Designed & Engraved for Lamberton & Co. of London.

*St. John's Gate*



*Sackville*, of the family of the present duke of *Dorset*. She appointed her cousin, lord *Buckhurst*, executor of her will, made *February* 19th, 1569, if his lordship would undertake the trouble. She was buried in the conventual church; a small brass plate informs us that she died in the reign of queen *Elizabeth*.

SIR *Thomas Chaloner*, tutor to prince *Henry*, built a fine house in the close of the priory, and on it inscribed these apt verses,

Casta fides superest, velatæ tecta sorores  
Ista relegate deseruere licet :  
Nam venerandus *Hymen* hic vota jugalia servat,  
Vestalémque focum mente fovere studet.\*

THE church was made parochial. Part of the cloisters remained, at lest till very lately, as did part of the nuns' hall. In very antient records it was styled, *Ecclesia Beatae Mariæ de fonte Clericorum*, from a well near it, at which the parish-clerks of *London* were accustomed to meet annually to perform their mysteries, or sacred dramatical plays. In 1391, they performed before the king and queen, and whole court, three days successively. These amusements, with much more substantial peace-offerings, were presented to *Richard*, to divert his resentment against the

PARISH-  
CLERKS OUR  
ANTIENT  
ACTORS.

\* *Fuller's Church History*, book vi. 278.

good citizens, for a riot of no very great moment against the bishop of *Salisbury*.<sup>\*</sup> And in 1409, they performed the creation of the world, which lasted eight days; and most of the nobility and gentry of *England* honored them with their presence. Near this well was another, called *Skinner's well*, at which the skimmers of *London* hold, says *Stow*, "certain playes yeerely, plaid of holy " scripture."—But to return to the church. Besides the venerable prioress, here was interred the lord prior of the knights hospitalers abovementioned, Sir *William Weston*, who lies under a tomb, beneath an arch of neat *gothic* work. His recumbent figure is represented as greatly emaciated; above had been a cross, long since lost.† *Weever* preserves part of his epitaph; but it contains nothing historical.‡ That great collector of funeral monuments and inscriptions lies here himself. He died in 1634,§ aged 56, and left his own quaint epitaph:

*Lankashire* gave me birth, and *Cambridge* education,  
*Middlesex* gave me death, and this church my humation;  
 And CHRIST to me hath given  
 A place with him in heaven.

• *Holinshed*, 478.

† This monument, which was destroyed on the demolition of the church in 1788, is engraved at p. 212 of the third volume of Mr. *Malcolm's Londinium redivivum*. ED.

‡ *Funeral Monuments*, 430.

§ *Fuller's Worthies*, 117.





**GILBERT BURNET.**

*Bishop of Salisbury*

HERE is a plain monument to *Gilbert Burnet*, bishop of *Salisbury*. His literary and political merits and demerits have been so fully discussed, that I rather chuse to refer the reader to the writers who have undertaken that task. Let his excellent discharge of his episcopal function expiate the errors, which his enemies, of each party, so liberally impute to him.

Now I am on the outside of the church again, let me, in this revival of archery, direct the attention of the brethren and sisters of the bow, to the epitaph of *Sir William Wood*, a celebrated archer, who died in 1691, æt. 82. May their longevity equal his! but when they have made their last shot, I hope that the *Royal British Bowmen*\* have provided an abler bard, to celebrate their skill, than fell to the lot of poor *William Wood*.†

SIR WIL-  
LIAM WOOD.

*Sir William* was marshal to a society of archers, who incorporated themselves, about the year 1676, under the title of "*Finsbury Archers*," in honor of *Katharine* the queen of king *Charles II.* The marshal wore a badge of silver with this circumscription, "*Reginæ Katharinæ Sagitarii*;" and the device on it was an archer drawing a bow in relief. The weight of the badge was 25 oz. 5 dwts.; and was given by contribution when the society was instituted. These *Finsbury Archers*

\* A society established about this time in *North Wales*. Ed.

† *Stow*, ii. book iv. 67.



revived the titles of *Duke of Shoreditch*, *Earl of Pancras*, &c. and therefore honored their marshal with an imaginary *Knighthood*. Mr. *Granger* had seen a print of this *William Wood*.\* Mr. *Barrington*, in his memoir on archery (*Archaeol.* vol. vii.) says, that the badge had, on the reverse, the arms of *England* impaling *Portugal*, supported by two bow-men. *Wood* published a thin octavo of 80 pages (A. D. 1682) called "The Bow-man's Glory," which, from the present rage for archery, has been sold, within these two years, for a guinea and a half.

ALBEMARLE-  
HOUSE.

CLOSE to *Clerkenwell-green*, stands *Albemarle*, or *Newcastle-house*; the property and residence of the mad dutchess, widow of the second duke of *Albemarle*, and last surviving daughter and co-heiress of *Henry Cavendish* duke of *Newcastle*, who died here in 1734. At p. 244, some account is given of this lady. The house is entire, and at present occupied by a cabinet-maker. In the garden is one side of the cloister of the nunnery, part of the wall, and a door belonging to the nuns' hall. Scattered over the ground are the remains of the antient monuments of Sir *William Weston*, and others, shamefully ruined, being flung here during the rebuilding of the church.

x OPPOSITE to this house is another, very large,

\* This print has been copied and re-engraved by *Harding*. Ed.



*Engraved from an original Drawing by J. G. Smith*  
*View of St. James Church, Clerkenwell.*



93

L-

PER.





*Peter Lely pinxt. 1653.*

*J. Faber fecit 1791*

OLIVER CROMWELL, *Lord Protector.*

*E. Collectione W.<sup>m</sup> Powlet, Genl.*

ascended to by a long flight of steps. It is now divided into three houses. It is called *Oliver Cromwell's*; and tradition says, it was his place of conference with *Ireton*, *Bradshaw*, and others. If it had been his residence, it probably was usurped from some of the loyalists, and made his mansion, before he attained his fullness of power, and lived in regal state at *Whitehall*.

IN the fields, at a small distance from *Clerkenwell*, is the *New River Head*, the great repository which supplies the largest portion of our capital with water. To extend the supply, another reservoir was made on the heights, at a little distance to the north, into which the water is forced by a steam engine; from hence it streams down to places which the other had not the power of benefiting. These reservoirs may be called the HEART of the work. The element, essentially useful as the vital fluid, at first rushes through veins of vast diameter; divides into lesser; and again into thousands of ramifications, which support the life of this most populous city.

No one ought to be ignorant that this unspeakable benefit is owing to a WELSHMAN! Sir HUGH MIDDLETON, of *Denbigh*; who, on *September 20th*, 1608, began, and on *September 29th*, 1613, completed the great work. He brought the water from *Amwell*, in *Hertfordshire*, a distance of

## THE NEW RIVER.

twenty, but, from the necessity of making a *detour* to avoid hills and vallies, it was increased to thirty-eight miles three quarters and sixteen poles. Yet it was impossible to escape difficulties. His daring spirit penetrated the hills in several places : and carried the river over two vallies. Over one it extended six hundred and sixty feet in length, and thirty in height : and over another, four hundred and sixty-two feet in length. The original source of this river was, by the vast increase of *London*, found inadequate to its wants. The New River company found it necessary to have recourse to another supply. They applied to parlement for powers to obtain it from the river *Lee*, the property of the city. *London* opposed the benefit intended its inhabitants ; but in vain ! parlement wisely determined against their objections : so the blessing was forced upon them ! and the river *Lee* supplies the greater part of the wants of the city. Sir HUGH MIDDLETON was ruined by the execution of his project. So little was the benefit understood, that, for above thirty years, the seventy-two shares, it was divided into, produced only five pounds apiece. Each of these shares was sold originally for a hundred pounds. Within this twelvemonth they were sold at nine thousand pounds a share ; and lately at ten thousand : and are increasing, because their profits in-









crease, on which the dividends are grounded.\* Half of the seventy-two shares are called king's shares, and are in less estimation than the others, because subject to a grant of five hundred pounds a year, made so long ago as the reign of *James I.* when the water was first brought to *London*, or soon after.

I now descend to the *Temple*, and resume my journey along *Fleet-street*, as far as the southern extremity of the walls of *London*, the antient precinct. I shall follow them to their opposite end near the *Tower*; describe their neighboring suburbs, and the parts of the city bordering on their interior sides. These, with the city itself, will be last described, together with the suburbs which point to *Blackwall*, and form a street of an amazing extent.

Just beyond the entrance into *Chancery-lane*, is *St. Dunstan's* church. The saint to whom it is dedicated was a person of great ingenuity; and excelled in painting, engraving, and music. From the following lines it appears that he was the inventor of the *Æolian* harp:

ST. DUN-  
STAN'S  
CHURCH.

\* Their value of late years is said to have been considerably diminished, in consequence of the rival supply furnished by the Grand Junction Canal, and the West Company water-works. The dividend, however, which in 1633 was only 15*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* increased in 1794 to 431*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* and in 1809 to 472*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* Ed.

## SERJEANTS' INN, FLEET-STREET.

*St. Dunstan's* harp fast by the wall,  
 Upon a pin did hang a,  
 The harp itself, with ly and all,  
 Untouch'd by hand did twang a.\*

For this he was represented to king *Athelstan* as a conjuror. He was an excellent workman in brass and iron. It was when thus employed at his forge, that he seized the devil by the nose with the red-hot tongs, till he roared again. The dæmon visited him in a female form, and suffered for intruding on this woman-hating saint.

His church is probably of very antient foundation: yet the first mention of it is in 1237, when the abbot and convent of *Westminster* bestowed it on *Henry III*; who gave the profits to the *Domus Conversorum*, or the house for converted Jews. The two figures of savages on the outside of the clock, striking the quarters with their clubs, were set up in 1671, and are much admired by the gaping populace.

NEXT to the *Temple*, is another *Serjeant's-Inn*, destined, originally, for the same purpose as that in *Chancery-lane*. And nearer to the *Thames*, a little east of the *King's-Bench Walks*, stood the church and convent of *Carmelites*, or *White Friars*; founded in 1241, by Sir *Richard Grey*, ancestor of the lord *Greys* of *Codnor*. *Edward I.*

THE WHITE  
 FRIARS.

\* *New View of London*, i. 213.





*Engraved by P. G. 1791 from an original Drawing.*

**DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON.**

bestowed on them more ground, that they might enlarge their buildings. The order originated from the hermits of *Mount Carmel*, who inhabited the mountain which *Elias* and *Eliseus*, *Elijah* and *Elisha*, inhabited. On the Dissolution its revenues were 63*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* Part of the house was granted by *Henry* to *Richard Moresque*; and the chapter-house, and other parts, to his physician *William Butts*, immortalized by *Shakespeare*. *Edward VI.* bestowed the house inhabited by *Dr. Butts*, together with the church, on the bishop of *Worcester*, and his successors. It was afterward demolished, with all its tombs, and several houses, inhabited in the reign of *Edward VI.* by people of fashion. That church was built by *Sir Robert Knolles*, a great warrior in the time of *Edward III.* and *Richard II.*; who was honorably interred here in 1407; as was *John Mowbray*, earl of *Nottingham*, in 1382, in his youthful years; and also *Elizabeth*, wife of *Henry*, earl of *Kent*, who had wasted his substance by gaming. That noble family had for some time a house in the *White Friars*. *John* lord *Gray*, son to *Reginald* lord *Gray*, of *Wilton*, in 1418: and numbers of others of the common gentry repose here.

I MUST by no means omit *Bolt-court*, the long residence of *Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON*, a man of the strongest natural abilities, great learning, a most retentive memory, of the deepest and most unaf-

BOLT-  
COURT.

fectured piety and morality, mingled with those numerous weaknesses and prejudices which his friends have kindly taken care to draw from their dread abode. I brought on myself his transient anger, by observing, that in his tour in *Scotland* he once had "long and woeful experience of "oats being the food of men in *Scotland*, as they "were of horses in *England*." It was a national reflection unworthy of him, and I shot my bolt. In return he gave me a tender hug.\* *Con amore*, he also said of me, *The dog is a Whig*.† I admired the virtues of lord *Russel*, and pitied his fall. I should have been a Whig at the Revolution. There have been periods since, in which I should have been, what I now am, a moderate Tory; a supporter, as far as my little influence extends, of a well-poised balance between the crown and people: but, should the scale preponderate against the *Salus populi*, that moment may it be said, *The dog's a Whig!*

SALISBURY-  
COURT.

FARTHER to the west of *White Friars*, is *Salisbury-court*, once the inn or city mansion of the bishops of *Salisbury*; afterward of the *Sackvilles*: held at first by a long lease from the see, and then alienated by bishop *Jewel*, for a valuable consid-

\* See Doctor JOHNSON'S *Journey to the Western Islands*, p. 296—See his Dictionary, article *Oats*—and my *Voyage to the Hebrides*, first edition.

† Mr. *Boswell's Journal*, 268.



St. Bride, Fleet Street.





ration from that great family. It was successively called *Sackville-house*, and *Dorset-house*. The great lord *Buckhurst*, created by *James I.* earl of *Dorset*, wrote here his *Porrex* and *Ferrex*, a tragedy, which was performed at *Whitehall*, before queen *Elizabeth*. He was equally great as a statesman and author. Here also died two of his successors : the last was the gallant earl (of whom lord *Clarendon* gives so great a character) who retired here on the murder of his royal master, and never after quitted the place.

DORSET-  
HOUSE.

THE house being pulled down, was succeeded by other buildings, among which was a magnificent theatre, built after the Restoration, by Sir *Christopher Wren*; in which the company of comedians, called the duke of *York's* servants, performed under the patentee, Sir *William Davenant*. Here *Betterton*, and the best actors of the time, entertained the public, till its taste grew so depraved that the new manager, Doctor *Davenant*, was obliged to call in aid music and rich scenery, to support his house.

THEATRE.

THE church of *St. Bride's*, with its fine steeple, built by the same great architect, but lost in the various houses of the street, stands farther on, on the south side. It is dedicated to *St. Bridget*; whether she was *Irish*, or whether she was *Scotch*; whether she was maiden, or whether she was wife, I will not dare to determine. Her church was

ST. BRIDE'S  
CHURCH.

originally small: but, by the piety of *William Viner*, warden of the *Fleet*, about the year 1480, it was enlarged with a body and side-aisles, and ornamented with grapes and vine-leaves, in allusion to his name. It was destroyed by the great fire, and rebuilt soon after in its present form.

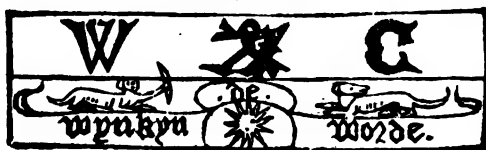
Nor far from this church lived the famous printer, *Wynkyn de Worde*, at his inn or house, the *Faulcon*; but I find he enprynted his *Frutye of Tymes*, in 1515, at the sygne of the sonne, in *Fleet-street*.\*

BRIDEWELL.

NOT far from the *White Friars*, near the west side of *Fleet-ditch*, was a well, dedicated to *St. Bride*, or *Bridget*. This gave name to the parish-church, and the antient palace of *Bridewell*, which was honored with the residence of several of our monarchs, even as early as king *John*. It was formed partly out of the remains of an antient castle, the western *Arx Palatina* of the city, which stood near the little river *Fleet*, near to the *Thames*. In 1087, *William* the Conqueror gave many of the choicest materials towards the rebuilding of *St. Paul's* cathedral, which had been destroyed by fire. And *Henry I.* gave as many of the stones, from the walls of the castle-yard, as served to inclose and form the gates and precinct of the church. Notwithstanding this, the dwelling

ARX PALA-  
TINA.

\* See fo. clxiii. and *Strype's Stow*, i. book ii. 265.





remained, and became the residence of several of our monarchs.\* It remained neglected till cardinal *Wolsey* resided here, in 1522. To this palace that arbitrary prince convened all the abbots, and other heads of religious houses, *English* and foreign, and squeezed out of them a hundred thousand pounds; in those days an enormous sum. From the *Cistercians*, who would not own his supremacy, he extorted not less than thirty-three thousand. *Henry VIII.* rebuilt the palace in the space of six weeks, in a most magnificent manner, for the reception of the emperor *Charles V.* who visited *England* in 1522. After all the expence, the emperor lodged in *Black Friars*, and his suite in the new palace; a gallery of communication was flung over the ditch, and a passage cut through the city wall into the emperor's apartments. The king often lodged here, particularly in 1529, when the question of his marriage with queen *Catherine* was agitated at *Black Friars*. It fell afterwards into decay, and was begged by the pious prelate *Ridley*, from *Edward VI.* to be converted to some charitable purpose. That of a house of correction was determined upon, for vagabonds of each sex and all denominations. The first time I visited the place, there was not a single male prisoner, and about twenty female.

HOUSE OF  
CORREC-  
TION.

\* *Stow's Survaie*, 116. *Dugdale's St. Paul's*, 6.

They were confined on a ground-floor, and employed in beating hemp. When the door was opened, by the keeper, they ran towards it like so many hounds in kennel, and presented a most moving sight: about twenty young creatures, the eldest not exceeding sixteen, many of them with angelic faces, divested of every angelic expression; featured with impudence, impenitency, and profligacy; and cloathed in the silken tatters of squalid finery. A magisterial! a national opprobrium!!!—What a disadvantageous contrast to the *Spinhuis*, in *Amsterdam*, where the confined sit under the eye of a matron spinning or sewing, in plain and neat dresses, provided by the public. No trace of their former lives appears in their countenances; a thorough reformation seems to have been effected, equally to the emolument and honor of the republic.—This is also the place of confinement for disobedient and idle apprentices. They are kept separate, in airy cells; and have an allotted task to be performed in a certain time. They, the men and women, are employed in beating hemp, picking oakum, and packing goods, and are said to earn their maintenance.

A HOUSE OF  
INDUSTRY.

BRIDEWELL is not only a prison for the dissolute, but an hospital for the education of the industrious youth. Here twenty Arts masters (as they are styled) consisting of decayed tradesmen, such as shoe-makers, taylors, flax-dressers, and

continued in  
next Vol.











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